Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XXXIX.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12TH 1828. [NUMBER 1971.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT HIS MAJESTY'S NAVAL ARSENAL
BOMBAY,
On SATURDAY the 10th May,
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP

CYRENE,

OF 470 TONS.

WITH all her Masts, Yards and Rigging, one suit of half-worn sails and a new cable and anchor. She is copper fastened, and is only two years out of a King's Dock Yard, where her bottom was newly coppered, and she was equiped for sea with an entire new set of rigging. She is considered the fastest sailing vessel in the India squadron, and consequently is particularly adapted for the Opium trade to China.

ALSO, ON THE SAME DAY,

His Majesty's Ship FLY, of 384 tons. This vessel has no materials, except one cable, an anchor and the bowsprit.

Twenty per cent of the purchase money to be paid down immediately after the sale, and the remainder by an unexceptionable Bill at thirty days' sight. Both vessels to be at the risk of the purchaser immediately after the sale.

By order of His Excellency the Naval Commander in Chief,
JOHN POLLEXFEN,
H. M. Master Shipwright

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT an adjourned SESSIONS of the PEACE will be held at my Office in Meadows Street, on Wednesday the 19th instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; when all persons who have presented Petitions against the Assessment within the limits of the Town, are directed to appear before His Majesty's Bench of Justices, and to bring their witnesses in support of their claims for reduction.

B NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY, MARCH 8th, 1828.

જાહેરખબર *

ફિલ્બર્ટસાથી ખબર આપીએ જે આ મહીનાની તારીખ ૧૯ મી આવતાકાળુ બ્રુવારને દંન ખપોરનાં કલાક ૧૧ સાં પીશ જુશતીશનાં શાહેબ લોક પુરો ધેરીનાં ટાકશ ખાબત તજવીજ કરવાશા રુ નોટંન શાહેબની હાજીશમાં કીલા મ ર્ટ પુરંગીના દેવલને પાશે પેશશે વાશતે જેલોદોર્ડ મુંબખડ શેહરની હદમાંનાં ધેરીનાં ટાકશ ખાબત અરજીઓ આપી છે તેઓને હીકમ કિજે ટાકશનાં પઈશા સીજા કરવાશારુ પોતાના શાહેદ હોશે તેઓને શાથે લાવીને નાંહાં હાજર થાવું * તારીખ ૮ મી માર્ચ શંને ૧૮૨૮ અંગરેજી *

બી નોટંન
પીસ જુશતીશનો કલારક *

ज्याहिर खबर

खालीहिष्यावरून खबर देतआहों कीं यामहिष्याचो तारीख १९ बुधवारीं हा दिवसीं दोनप्रहरीं ११ वाजतां पोस ज स्टीसाचे साहेबलोक पुनहा घराचा टा क्याबद्द तजवीज करावयास कोल्यांत फोरंग्याचा देवलाजवळ नोटन साहेबा च्या हाफिसांत बसतील याकरीतां ज्याहिं मुंबई शहरचा हदींतल्या घराचा टाक्या बाबद अर्जी दिल्हा आहेत त्यांस हुकुम करिताहों कीं टाक्याचे पैसे कमीकराव्या करितां आपलाले शाहादि अक्षील ते घे उन तेथें हजीर व्हावें ता. ८ माहे मार्च सन १८२८

बी नोटन
पीस जष्टीस क्लार्क

BOMBAY Amatuer Theatre.

THE Managers have the pleasure to announce to the community, that on Wednesday next the 19th instant, the Theatre will re-open, when will be performed PAYNE'S highly popular *Comedy* of

CHARLES THE 2nd
OR THE
MERRY MONARCH
To which will be added the interlude of
THE YOUNG WIDOW
OR A
LESSON FOR LOVERS;
TO CONCLUDE WITH THE LAUGHABLE FARCE OF
LOVE, LAW & PHYSIC.

Tickets and Places to be had at the Theatre from 10 till 4 o'clock on Tuesday the 18th and Wednesday the 19th instant.

Doors to be opened at 6, and performance to commence at 7 o'clock precisely.

Dress Boxes	8	Rupees.
Pit	6	do.
Upper Boxes	4	do.
Gallery	2	do.

Green Room, March 12th 1828.

FOR SALE
AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
Messrs. Forbes & Co.

THE following Wines of Superior quality, just imported per Ship VALLEY-FIELD, from Hamburgh viz.

White Sparkling Champagne, in Chests containing 50 Bottles, at	Rs. 45 Per Dozen.
Vin de Grave (Sauterne) in 3 dozen Cases	" 20 Per dozen.
Old Port, in three doz: Cases	" 22 Per dozen.
French Claret (St. Julien Medoc of 1822) in 2 doz. Cases	" 15 Per dozen.

ALSO.

Seltzer Water in Cases of 50 Bottles, at	Rs. 8 Per Dozen
Do. do. 50 Smaller do.	" 6 ditto.

Bombay, 12th March 1828.

FOR SALE
AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK BILLS of Exchange.
Powers of Attorney.
Interest and Respondentia Bonds.
Policies of Insurance
Bills of Lading.
and
Prices Current.

Bombay, 12th March 1828.

FRITH Bomanjee & Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
THIS DAY
WEDNESDAY the 12th Instant.
THE FOLLOWING GOODS, VIZ.

A SMALL Collection of valuable Books, a Copy of Reyneils Atlas, a quantity of Blue and Green Paint, a handsome 2-Light Girandole, several dozens of Soda Water, Perry and Cyder, a few rejected Hams, Cut and Plain Glass Ware, Rich Imitation Shawls, Several views of Edinburgh, a few Chests of Gum Benjamin, Naval and Military Regulation Swords, China Preserves, a quantity of Queen's Ware, and a great variety of other articles.

Nesbit Lane, 12th March 1828.

FRITH Bomanjee and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
THIS DAY,

TO close an account a small Batch of very superior HAMS, recently imported.

AND AT NOON.

Will be put up a Lady's Poney Saddle and Bridle.

Nesbit Lane 12th March 1828.

FRITH Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A FEW THOUSAND FRESH
MANILLA CHEROOTS,
BY THE LATEST ARRIVALS,
PRICE Rs. 25 PER THOUSAND.

Nesbit Lane, 12th March 1828.

FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
AT
FRITH Bomanjee and Co's. *ROOMS,*

THE UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES

A SINGLE Barrel Gun, by Parker, flint Lock, completely fitted in Mahogany Case	Rs. 300
A Double barrel ditto percussion lock by Smith fitted as above quite new	350
A Pair of Infantry officer's Pistols, flint Locks by Smith quite new	150
A Pair of Detonating Pocket Pisiols in case	100
A Grand Piano Forte by Broadwood	650
A Square ditto ...Stodart	400
A Double barrel flint Lock Gun by Jos. Manton completely fitted with spare aparatus	500
A New Eight Day Clock by Grant	275
An elegant Dinner Service of Plated Ware	2500
A 9 Key'd Flute by Nicholson	200
A Handsome Silver Tea Pot, Sugar Bason and Milk Jug	300
A New 5 inch Theodole	400
A Mountain Barometer	120
A Set of Drawing Instruments	75
A Micrometrical Telescope.	175
An Artificial Horizon	75

AND,

A Handsome light double bodied Pony Phaeton Rs. 1000, with a great variety of Buggies, Carriages &c.

Nesbit Lane, 12th March 1828.

FRITH Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

A FEW China made Leather Portmanteaus, adapted for Travelling. Also several suits of Gold Fillagree Necklaces Bracelets &c.

FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
AT
FRITH Bomanjee and Co's. *Rooms*

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE
BOOKS

SIR WM. JONES'S Works	13	Vols.
Goldsmiths Works	6	"
Ditto animated Nature	6	"
Robertsons Works	12	"
History of Y. Norman conquest	3	"
Reeds Edition of Shakspeare	12	"
Burkes Works	8	"
Poetical Works of Sir W. Scott.		
Gibbons Rome	10	"
Tulley's Memoirs	5	"
Edinburgh Gazetteer	6	"

With a variety of other Works new and second hand.

Nesbit Lane 12th March 1828.

FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
AT
Mr. Thos. Mathies's
FORBES STREET.

A SILVER POCKET CHRONOMETER by BROCKBANK.
PRICE RUPEES 550.

Bombay, 12th March 1828.

Higgs & Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On THURSDAY the 20th Instant,
AT ONE O'LOCK
THAT WELL KNOWN
BAY ARAB
Buggy Horse
BORDERER.

THE Property of Capt. GRAHAM Queen's Royals, warranted to trot in Harness, twelve Miles within the Hour.

Meadows Street, 12th March, 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 13th Instant.

FINE Hollands in small cases, several Casks of Soda Water in Pint and half pint bottles, Day and Martin's Blacking just imported, Foolscap Paper to close an account, and a variety of uncleared Lots.

Meadows Street, 12th March 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 13th Instant.
AT ONE O'CLOCK
A CHESNUT
ARAB COLT,

Four years Old, height 14-1, only one month landed from the Gulph, quite sound and good tempered.

Meadows Street, 12th March, 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION

To-morrow the 13th Instant.

TWO Pair of Silver Hot Water Curry Dishes, Silver Cavalry Braid, Gold Seals and Watch Keys, and a variety of other articles.

AT ONE O'CLOCK

A BRACE OF CABUL

GREYHOUNDS

AND A

CABUL GREYHOUND

WITH SIX PUPS HALF ENGLISH.

Meadows Street, March 12th 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

AN ELEGANT

CALCUTTA BUILT

STANHOPE,

PAINTED YELLOW,

AND

Harness,

PRICE RUPEES 1100.

Meadow, Street 12th March, 1828.

Burjorjee and Cowasjee.

THANKFUL for the patronage and support they have already experienced, beg leave to inform their Customers and the public at large, that by the BRIG CATHERINE, lately arrived, they have received the following supplies and exposed them for sale at their Shop in Apollo Street, adjoining the Office of Messrs. SHOTTON MALCOLM AND Co. Viz.

Fresh Salmon. in Canisters large and small.

Spiced do. } in do.
Red Herrings }

Pickled do. in Kegs,

Do. Tonques do.

Hams and Mutton Hams,

Pine and other Cheeses, together with Sadlery, Consisting of Buggy and Chariot Harness &c. &c.

Sherry Wine and also some English Claret.

Bombay, 12*th March* 1828.

Advertisement,

TO BE DISPOSED OF

THE

FINE FAST SAILING KETCH,

THE

MARY ANN.

LATELY ARRIVED FROM

COLOMBO,

BURTHEN 68½ TONS.

WITH MASTS, RIGGING &c. complete, Built at COCHIN in 1825.—Inquire of J. AND N. NASSERWANJEE at their Office on the Bombay Green.

Bombay 12*th March* 1828.

TO LET.

A VERY spacious room in the Fort, well calculated for an Office. Enquire of the PRINTER of the GAZETTE.

Bombay, 12*th March* 1828.

For Freight to China,

OPIUM ONLY,

THE SHIP

EDMONSTONE,

CAPTAIN E. RADLEY.

WILL positively sail on the 15th Instant.—For particulars apply to RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE PATELL.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,

Bombay Castle, 27th February 1828.

No. 66 of 1828.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council having sanctioned a revision of the establishments of the Arsenals under this Presidency, is pleased to direct that the following Table, exhibiting the number of Conductors, Sub-Conductors, Artificers, and Store Lascars for the several stations of the Army be published in General Orders.

REVISED TABLE EXHIBITING THE NUMBERS OF CONDUCTORS, SUB-CONDUCTORS, ARTIFICERS, AND STORE LASCARS, FOR THE SEVERAL STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DESCRIPTION.	Presidency Arsenal.	Gun Carriage Manufactory.	Depot Matpoor.	Ahmednugur.	Poonah.	Malligaum.	Satarah.	Mhow.	Cutch.	Rajcote.	Baroda	Deesa.	Broach.	Surat.	Kaira.	Severndroog	Vingorla.	Malwan.	Total.
Conductors,	8	1	.	1	1	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	20
Draftsmen,	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sub-Conductors,	8	4	..	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	26
Serjeant Instructors,	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Laboratory Serjeants,	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Park Serjeants,	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
European Polishers,	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Laboratory Men,	10	..	2	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	26
Artificers,	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Modeller,	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Overseers,	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Head Mistry Carpenter,	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
Under Mistry Carpenter,	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	10
Carpenters,	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
—Ditto.	5	20	3	4	2	3	2	4	5	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	..	1	61
Head, Mistry Smiths,	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Under—do——do.	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Smiths,	2	15	2	3	2	2	1	3	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	..	1	44
Filemen,	2	20	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Hammermen,	3	15	2	3	2	..	1	3	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	..	1	45
Bellows Boys,	5	15	2	3	2	2	1	3	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	..	1	47
Sawyers,	..	12	..	2	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Drillers,	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Head Mistry Armourer,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Under—do,——do.	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Armourers.	14	..	1	4	1	..	..	2	2	1	2	..	2	1	2	..	..	1	34
Nistry Sicklegurs,	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sicklegurs,	20	..	1	4	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	33
Mistry Coopers,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cooper,	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7
Mistry Braziers,	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tailors,	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Mistry Painters,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Head Mistry Sailmakers,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mistry Sailmakers.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sailmakers,	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	12
Mistry Shoemakers,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Shoemakers,	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9
Tinmen,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syrang,	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	10
1st Tindal,	11	3	1	1	1	..	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	30
2d Ditto,	11	3	1	2	1	1	..	2	2	..	1	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	30
Lascars,	245	70	25	40	25	15	10	50	25	15	29	9	35	15	15	18	6	8	673
Bheesties,	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	10
Puckaulies,	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
Sweepers,	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
Halalcores,	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Remarks.											
The numbers below for battering and field guns, when detached on distant service, to be furnished from their respeotive Departments.											
The numbers allocted for battering guns, include the necessary artificers for the ordinary number of guns which may constitute the Park											
	Battering Guns					Field Guns.					
	2	4	6	8	10	1	2	3	4	5	6
	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	8	12	15	16	1	1	1	2	2	2
	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	5	7	9	10	1	1	1	1	2	2
	..	1	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	1
	3	5	7	9	10	1	1	1	1	2	2
	3	5	7	9	10	1	1	1	1	2	2
	..	2	2	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	2	4	5	6	..	..	1	1	1	2
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	1	2	3	4	..	..	..	..	1	1
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	1	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	1	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	2	3	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	1	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	1	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	2	3	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	2	2	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	1
	40	70	100	120	150	..	..	4	4	4	6
	1	1	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
	1	1	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..

Bombay Castle, 28th February 1828.

No. 67 of 1828—The following appointments are made at the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Horse Brigade of Artillery.

Lieutenant R. Warden to be Interpreter also in the Mahratta Language,—Date of Appt. 18th Feby. 1828.

17th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant E. Skipper to be Quarter Master an Interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language,—15th Do.

Lieutenant H. Aston, of the 10th Regt. N. I. to officiate as the Interpreter to the 1st European Regiment until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 28th February 1828.

No. 68 of 1828.—The unexpired portion of the furlough to the Cape of Good Hope granted to Lieutenant Col. N. C. Maw, of the 1st Grenadier Regiment N. I under date the 22d of June last, is cancelled from the 12th Instant, the date of that officer's return to the presidency.

Bombay Castle, 1st March 1828.

No. 69 of 1828.—The Honorable the Governor in Council has much gratification in publishing to the Army the fellowing resolutions, passed unanimously by the House of Lords, on the 14th of May last, conveying their thanks to the officers and men of the Army lately employed against Bhurtpore, and to the officers and men of the Navy and Army lately employing in the King-of Ava.

Die Lunæ 14th May 1827.

Ordered, Nemine Dissentiente, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament asembled, that the thanks of this house be given to General Lord Viscount Combermere, knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon'ble Military Order of the Bath and Commander in Chief of the Forces in India, for his able and meritorious conduct in the command of the forces employed against Bhurtpore, and particularly for the ability, judgment, and energy. with which he planned and directed the assault of that fortress, the success of which brilliant achievement has highly contributed to the honor of the British Arms, and to the permanent tranquillity of our possessions in the East.

(*Signed.*) *W. Courtenay.*
Dep. Cler. Parliamentor.

Die Lunæ 14th May 1827.

Ordered, Nemine Dissentiente, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliment assembled, that the thanks of this house be given to Major General Sir Thomas Reynell Knight, Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Sir Jasper Nicholls K. C. B. and sir Samuel Ford Whittingham K. C. B. and to Brigadier Generals John Withington Adams, Companions of the Most Hon'ble Military Order of the Bath, John McCombe C. B. and James Wallace Sleigh, C. B. and to the several Officers of the Army both European and Native employed in the late operations against Bhurtpore, for their gallant conduct and meritorious exertions.

(*Signed.*) *W. Coutenay.*
Dep. Cler. Parliamentor.

Die Lunæ 14th May 1826.

Ordered, Nemine Dissentiente, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that this House doth highly approve and acknowledge the zeal, discipline, and Bravery, displayed by the Non-Commissioned Officers and Private Soldiers both European and Native employed in the operations again Bhurtpore. and that the same be signified to them by the Commander of the several corps, who are desired to thank them for their gallant behaviour.

(*Signed.*) *W. Courtenay.*
Dip. Cler. Parliamentor

Die Lunæ 14th May 1827.

Ordered, Memine Dissentiente, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the thanks of this House be given to Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon'ble Military Order of the Bath, for valor and perseverance displayed by him inthe late operations against Ava, and for the eminent skill and judgement with which he conducted the war to an honourable termination under circumstances of peculiar difficulty.

(*Signed*) *W. Countenay,*
Dep. Cler. Parliamentor

Die Lunæ 14th May 1827.

Ordered, Nemine Dissentiente, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the thanks of this House be given to Commodore Sir James Brisbane knight Companion of the most Hon'ble Military Order of the Bath, for his cordial co-operation and the essential service rendered by him in the late operations against Ava.

(*Signed*) *W. Courtenay,*
Dep Cler. Parliamentor.

Die Lunæ 14th May 1827.

Ordered, Nemine Dissentiente, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the thanks of this house be given to Brigadier Generals William McBean, Companion of the Most Hon'ble Military Order of the Bath, Willoughby Cotton C. B. and Michael McCreagh, C. B. and to the several Officers of the Army both European and Native engaged in the late operations againt Ava, for their indefatigable zeal and exertions throughout the war.

(*Signed*) *W. Courtenay,*
Dep. Cler. Parliamentor.

Die Lunæ 14th May 1827.

Ordered, Nemine dissentiente, by the Lords Spipitual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the thanks of this house be given to the several Captains and Officers of His Majesty's and the East India Company's Naval Forces employed in the late operations against Ava, for their skilful, gallant. and meritorious exertions, which greatly contributed to the successful issue of the war.

(*Signed*) *W. Courtenay,*
Dep. Cler. Parliamentor.

Die Lunæ 14th May 1827.

Ordered, Nemine dissentiente. by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled. that this honse doth highly approve and acknowledge the zeal, discipline and bravery, displayed by the Non-Commissioned Officers and private Soldiers, both European and Native, employed against the Troops of Ava, and that the same be signified to them by the Commanders of the several Corps, who are desired to thank them for their gallant behaviour.

(*Signed*) *W. Courtenay,*
Dep. Cler. Parliamentor.

Die Lunæ 14th May 1827.

Ordered, Nemine Dissentiente, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that this house doth highly approve and acknowledge the services of the seamen and Marines serving on board the ships of His Majesty and the East India Company, employed in the late operations against Ava, and that the same be signified to them by the Captains of the several ships, who are desired to thank them for their gallant behaviour.

(*Signed*) *W. Countenay,*
Dep. Cler. Parliamentor.

Die Lunæ 14th May 1827.

Ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled. that the Resolutions of thanks of this house to the Naval and Military Forces engaged in the War in India, be transmited by the Lord Chancellor to the Viscount Combermere, and that His Lordship be requested to communicate the same to the several Officers referred to therein.

(*Signed*) *W. Countenay,*
Dep. Cler, Parliamentor.

(*True Copies*)

(*Signed*) J. FINCH.
Military Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 3d March 1828.

No. 70 of 1828.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed at the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Major F. Farquharson, of the 22d Regiment, to command in Cutch from the date of his arrival during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Kinnersly on duty at Surat.

Major E. Jervis, of the 3d Regiment of Light Cavalry, to assume the Command of the Troops at Deesa, from the date of his arrival at that station.

Captain J. Farquharson, to command in Candeish on the departure of Lieutenant Colonel Campbell to join the Malwa Field Force.

Lieutenant F. Bell to act as Adjutant to the 9th Regiment N. I. during the period Lieutenant Shaw may be in temporary charge of the Regiment.

Lieutenant J. Liddell, of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry, to act as Brigade Major in the Northern Districts or Guzerat from the date of departure of Lieutenant H. Fawcett, on sick certificate for the Presidency, until the arrival o Lieutenant Shortt.

Cornet J. Penney, of the 1st Regiment of Lightf Cavalry, to act as Line Adjutant at Rajcote during the absence of Lieut. Tucker.

Bombay Castle, 4th March 1828.

No 71 of 1828.—Ensign John Ramsay, of the 1st Bombay European Regiment, is allowed a furlough to Europe for the recovery of his bealth for three years from the date of his embarkation.

By Order of the Honourable the Governor in Council

W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary

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For Freight or Passage

TO LONDON,

THE FINE NEW SHIP

LADY FAVERSHAM,

500 Tons,

George Adler,

COMMANDER.

THIS Ship iselegantly fitted up, and carries a regular Surgeon.

Apply to Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 12th March 1828.

For Freight or Passage

TO

LIVERPOOL OR GREENOCK.

THE NEW BRIG

Gleniffer,

OF 318 TONS,

DAILY EXPECTED TO ARRIVE.

APPLY to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND Co.

Bombay, 12*th March* 1828.

For Freight or Passage

TO LONDON.

THE WELL KNOWN BARQUE

ALACRITY.

OF 300 TONS

Captain JOHN FINDLAY.

HAS very good accommodation for Passengers, and will sail in all this month.

APPLY to Messrs. FORBES AND Co. or to Capt. FINDLAY, at their Office.

Bombay, 12*th March* 1828.

Passage to the Clyde,

THE FINE FIRST CLASS RRIG,

CATHERINE,

OF 300 TONS BURTHEN.

Thomas Kincaid,

COMMANDER.

WILL be despatched to Greenock in all this month.

This vessel has excellent accommodations for Passengers and carries a regular Surgeon.

For Particulars apply to the COMMANDER on board or at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 12*th March* 1828.

For Freight to Lintin.

THE

COMPANY'S MALWA OPIUM SHIP,

Sulimany,

CAPT. ROBERT WEMYSS,

Ready to Sail on the 17th Instant.

FREIGHT of Opium will be received on board, and at the rate of twenty one Rupees per Chest, particulars will be known by applying at the Office of FRAMJEE COWASJEE her Owner.

Bombay, 12*th March* 1828.

For Colombo, Madras

AND CALCUTTA

THE BRIG

CARTHA,

Capt. J. S. Lindsay,

MOST of her cargo being engaged she will Sail about the 25th.—Apply to Captain LINDSAY at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND Co.

Bombay, 12*th March* 1828.

For Passage to London

THE FINE FIRST CLASS BARQUE

VALLEYFIELD,

OF 400 TONS

Thomas Johnson,

COMMANDER.

HAS Superior accommodations for Passengers and will Sail for the above port about the middle of next month.—For particulars, application may be made to Captain JOHNSON at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND Co.

Bombay, 11th March 1828.

For Freight to Liverpool

OR GREENOCK,

THE NEW SHIP

JANET,

OF 300 TONS,

A. Dott, Cammander,

LEFT the Downs on the 28th Oct. and is daily expected.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT TAYLOR AND CO.

Bombay, 12*th March* 1828.

For Freight or Passage

TO PENANG, MALACCA AND SINGAPORE.

THE BARQUE SHIP

BYRAMGORE.

Henry W. Beyts,

COMMANDER.

WILL sail about the 20th Instant has good accommodation for Passengers, and will land Passengers on the MALABAR COAST, apply to MESSRS. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 12*th March* 1828.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament, of SORABJEE HORMUSJEE GANDY, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant deceased, may be granted to DOSSEBOYE, Widow, and COWASJEE SORABJEE GANDY Son, of the said deceased, the Executrix and Executor, therein named all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 11th day of March 1828

DANIEL, BOWDEN SMITH,
PROCTOR FOR PETITIONERS.

જા હે ર૰ ખ ખ ર *

મરનાર૰ પારશી૰ શીરાબજી૰હીરમ જી૰ધામ્શીનો૰મા૰ મીલકતનું૰મખતીમા ર૰નામુ૰ લેવાશારૂ૰ શ્રી૰મુમબઇની૰જુડી કેટરનો૰ શ્રપરીત્ર૰ કોરટનો૰ ફિ૰મરના રની૰વીમુવા૰ ડોસીબાઇ૰ તથા૰ મરનાર નો૰છોકરો૰કાવશજી૰શીરાબજી૰ધામ્શી૰વ કીલાતણ૰તથા૰ વકીલે૰મરજ૰કીમ્છીજે૰ હમનિ૰ મલે૰ ફિ૰વાશતે૰ શરવે૰ લોકો૰જે૰ ફિણાવીનાં૰ વાળશના૰ હીકિ૰તેહેનિ૰જા હેર૰થઈ*

તારીખ૰ ૧૧ મી૰ મારચ૰ ૧૮૨૮
ડાનીલ૰ બમોડીન૰ જશમીથ*
મરજ૰કરનારામોનો૰કોરટનો૰વકીલ*

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the Estate and Effect, of JOHN McINTIRE deceased, late a Captain in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay, Establishment may be granted to MARTIN WEST, Esquire Registrar of the said Court all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 11th Day of March 1828.

J. H. SOUTHOUSE.
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of administration of the Estate and Effects of HENRY NEWTON deceased, late a Captain in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST, Esquire Registrar of the said Court all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 11th day of March 1828.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of ANTONIA SMITH late of Surat, Widow deceased, may be granted to JOHN HYKOOP and SALVADOR DE MONTE, the Executors named in the said Will; all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 11th day of March 1828.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement,

TO be let two very commodious ROOMS Suited for an OFFICE, or the private residence of a single Gentleman within the Fort, for particulars apply to Mr. RIGBY, Printer of the Bombay Gazette Newspaper, at the Gazette Office,

Bombay, 12*th March*, 1828.

EXCHANGE &c.

On London, at 6 months sight. 1 | 9 per Rupee.
Calcutta, at 30 days sight, 103½ B'by Rs. per 0|0 Sas
Madras, at 30 days sight, at par,

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 134 Bombay Rs, per 0 | 0 Siccas
Unremittable do. 104 do. per 0 | 0 do.
Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 105½ B'bay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars	100 per 217 B'by Rs.
German Crowns	100 per 212 Ditto.

GOVERNMENT LOAN.

Subscriptions to the present 5 per cent Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825. are receivable at the General Treasury at Bombay at the rate of 106½. Bombay Rupees per 0 | 0 Siccas; being the intrinsic value.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH MARCH 1828.

The arrival of the Ship MARY ANN, Captain M. O'Brien, at Madras, on the 27th of last month, having left Plymouth the 18th Nov. puts us in possession of the despatches from Sir Edward Codrington, which were published in a London Extraordinary Gazette of the 10th Nov. and which will be found in another part of this day's paper.

We are convinced nothing that we could offer, would be in general so interesting to the Public, as the very copious extracts from English papers, which our Madras cotemporaries afford us the opportunity of laying before our readers—We have therefore fully availed ourselves of it, to gratify that curiosity which so naturally exists, respecting the affairs of Europe. It appears from all we can gather that the Ministry is finally settled, and that the liberal politics and principles of the late Premier, are to be followed with a veneration, which nothing but their justness could inspire. The appointment of Mr. Stanley, grand son to the Earl of Derby, and member for Preston, as under Secretary for the colonies, proves in the most decided manner, that His Majesty feels himself bound by gratitude and interest, to promote the advancement of the Whig Party, Mr. Stanley being the representative of one of the greatest families of that party. The Catholics appear to be decidedly satisfied, with the present Ministry, and it is to be hoped, and expected, that Catholic Emancipation will proceed from the united talents and liberality of those who now compose the cabinet. We observe that Sir Anthony Hart has been appointed Chancellor of Ireland, a man entirely free from all political Bias, and party spirit. It is understood, that the Marquis of Anglesea will assume the vice Regal power, with all the splendor imaginable, and that the metropolis of Ireland will become the centre of attraction for the higher classes of the Irish people. This is as it should be, the aristocracy of Ireland, has long felt the want of some rallying point; for since the dissolution of the Irish Parliament, the nobility and gentry have divided their time, between the metropolis of England, and their own Estates, the former they have resorted to for pleasure, the latter for the means of procuring those pleasures; never considering that in doing this, they were impoverishing the Country, in which they were born, and which ought to be as dear to them, as their Lives or Reputations. It is with deep regret we notice, that the Revenue according to the last official statements, appears to be in rather a deplorable state, and it is feared that the sinking Fund will be required to meet the deficiencies. These deficiencies may be accounted for in various ways, the distressed state of the manufacturing districts, and of the Country in general, during the last year, together with the vast sums expended in the conveyance and maintenance of our Troops in Portugal, will afford us an easy solution of this fact. Mr. Herries the new Chancellor of the Exchequer will have therefore much to contend against in the commencement of his career, but he bears the Character of being a talented Financier, and an honest and upright man, as such, there is but little doubt, that under his management the Revenue will gradually improve, and he will have the satisfaction, on producing his next Budget, of being called upon to explain, not a deficiency, but an overplus—We now hasten to lay before our Readers such extracts, as we have thought worthy of their notice.

The taste for Theatrical representations is so universal, that the long desertion, of the boards of the Bombay Theatre by our Amateurs has we must confess both excited our surprise and regret. We are again however on Wednesday next to have the pleasure of seeing some of our established Favorites tread those boards, on which they have so often excited both our sympathy, and our mirth. The selection made for the Evening's Entertainment promises to afford much Amusement, and we sincerely hope that the spirits of our Amateurs will not be damped by a thin attendance of those, whose province it is to animate by their applause, and cheer by their smiles.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The second sale of Company's Opium took place on Wednesday last, and consisted of a thousand Chests of Malwa, the whole of which went off briskly and at even prices nearly throughout, the principle Buyers, were Portuguese, the highest offer was Rs. 1780 per Chest, the lowest 1730 Rs.—giving an average for the whole of Rs. 1754 16 dec. per Chest.

From the MADRAS GAZETTE.

The *Mary Ann* brought us a few Papers, and we are indebted to the kindness of our friends for others of a late date. The most prominent article of intelligence is the destructionof the Turkish and Egyptian Fleet by the Allied Squadron in Navarin, which we hasten to give in our columns this evening; and we copy the following remarks from a Plymouth Paper of the 17th November.

GLORIOUS ATCHIEVEMENT OF THE BRITISH AND ALLIED FLEETS.

Our inner pages contain a full detail of a gallant exploit executed by our fleet, under the command of Sir Edward Codrington, and the squadrons of France and Russia, in the Mediterranean, over the Turkish fleet, by which the latter has been completely destroyed. This event, so honourable to the gallantry of our Navy, took place in the harbour of Navarin, in the Morea, on the 20th of October. The cause which gave rise to it is fully and manfully detailed in the British Admiral's despatches: from its consequences, the Turk will have ample cause to remember his temerity, in bidding defiance to our fleet—in commencing his murderous intentions by firing at a boat containing a flag of truce, and thus basely killing a British officer: this national outrage, so contrary to what might have been expected from a country pretending to civilization, has been well repaid, even if the matter is suffered to end here; their fine and powerful fleet is reduced to a mere nothing, and hundreds of their seamen have been destroyed. Whatever may be the result—however painful the consequences, Sir Edward Codrington had but one line of conduct to pursue—he honor of his country was at stake—the honor of the British Navy would have been tarnished, if he had not taught these demi-savages (for as such their conduct proves them to be,) that no

one must dare insult the British Flag, or break solemn engagements entered into with the country or its representatives, with impunity: a dreadful lesson has been inflicted, but we hope that its moral will not be lost on that people—or their government. It would be needless to say, that the Admiral was well supported by all the ships of the squadron—every man did his duty, in wreathing the laurels round the head of Britannia; and while we deplore with deep regret the loss of so many brave fellows, who fell in the engagement, we cannot but rejoice, that the arms of our country have been proudly victorious; national advantages of this description are always followed by individual affliction, but it ought to be, nay it must be, a consolation to the relatives of those who fell so nobly, that they died in defending the honor of their country. It would be futile in us, or indeed in any one, to attempt to say, what the future conduct of the Porte would be, it may be taught experince by the loss it has suffered, by witnessing its proud and lofty crescent humbled and laid low, and thus gladly accept the proffered terms of the Allied Powers. Or, if it be determined for revenge, in return for the punishment inflicted on the country, War must follow; if the latter be the case, and if the battle of Navarin be the first commencement of hostilities, and the perverseness of the Ottoman power lead to a war, we trust that the example now before us, will be followed up by similar success, till the Turk shall be made to know that his blood-thirsty practices, have met with the deserts they merited.

The French and Russians appear to have been actuated with a similer spirit to the British, and to have endeavoured to emulate their conduct. The officers and crews of both Fleets, behaved most nobly; their conduct is borne testimony to by Sir E. Codrington.

The despatches were brought to Marseilles by Viscount Ingestrie, in the Gannet, where his Lordship was detained by the quarantine regulations; but the authorities permitted the despatches to be forwarded by a courier.

Navarin, or Navarino, in the harbour of which this decisive battle has been fought, is a large and populous town of the Morea, on the W. Coast, on the Gulf of Zonchio, 8 m. N. E. of Modon, and 17 N. W. of Coron.

DESTRUCTION OF THE TURKISH AND EGYPTIAN FLEET.

EXTRAORDINARY GAZETTE.—NOV. 10.

Admiralty Office, Nov. 10, 1827.

Despatches, of which the following are copies or extracts, have been this day received at this Office, addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq. by Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, K. C. B. Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's ships in the Mediterranean:—

His Majesty's Ship Asia, in the Port of Navarin, Oct. 21, 1827.

SIR,—I have the honour of informing His Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral, that my colleagues Count Hayden and the Chevalier de Rigny, having agreed with me that we should come into this port, in order to induce Ibrahim Pacha to discontinue the brutal war of extermination, which has been carrying on since his return here from his failure in the Gulph of Patras, the combined squadrons passed the batteries, in order to take up their anchorage, about two o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The Turkish ships were moored in the form of a crescent, with springs on their cables, the larger ones presenting their broadsides towards the centre, the smaller ones in succession within them, filing up the intervals.

The combined fleet was formed in the order of sailing in two columns the British and French forming the weather or starboard line, and the Russian the lee line.

The Asia led in, followed by the Genoa and Albion, and anchored close alongside a ship of the line, bearing the flag of the Capitana Bey, another ship of the line, and a large double-banked frigate, each thus having their proper opponent in the front line of the Turkish fleet. The four ships to windward, part of Egyptian squadron, were allotted to the squadron of Rear-Admiral de Rigny; and those to leeward in the bigh of the crescent, were to mark the station of the the whole Russian squadron; the ships of the line closing those of the English line and being followed up by their own frigates. The French frigate Armide was directed to place herself alongside the outermost frigate, on the left hand entering the harbour; and the Cambrian, Glasgow and Talbot next to her, and abreast of the Asia, Genoa; and Albion; the Dartmout and the Musquito. the Rose, the Brisk, and the Philomel, were to look after six fire vessels at the entrance of the harbour. I gave orders that no gun should be fired, unless guns were first fired by the Turks; and these orders were strictly observed. The three English ships were accordingly permitted to pass the batteries and to moor, as they did with great rapidity, without any act of open hostility, although there was evident preparation for it in all the Turkish ships, but upon the Dartmouth sending a boat to one of the fire-vessels, Lieut. G. W. H. Fitzroy and several of her crew were shot with musketry. This produced a defensive fire of musketry from the Dartmouth and La Syrene, bearing the flag of Rea-Admiral de Rigny; that was succeeded by a cannon shot at the Rear-Admiral from one of the Egyptian ships, which of course brought on a return, and thus, very shortly afterwards, the battle became general. The Asia, although placed alongside the ship of the Capitana Bey, was even nearer to that of Moharem Bey, the Commander of the Egyptian ships; and since his ships did not fire at the Asia, although the action was begun to windward, neither did the Asia fire at her.

The latter indeed sent a message "that he would not fire at all," and therefore no hostility took place betwixt our two ships, for some time after the Asia, had returned the fire of the Capitana Bay.

In the meantime, however, our excellent pilot, Mr. Peter Mitchell, who went to interpret to Moharem my desire to avoid bloodshed, was killed by his people in our boat alongside. Whether with or without his orders I know not; but this ship soon afterwards fired into the Asia, and was consequently effectually destroyed by the Asia's fire, sharing the same fate as his brother Admiral on the starboard side, and falling to leeward a mere wreck. These ships being out of the way, the Asia became exposed to a raking fire from vessels in the second and third line, which carried away her mizen-mast by the board, disabled some of her guns and killed and wounded several of her crew. This narration of the proceedings of the Asia would probably be equally applicable to most of the other ships of the fleet. The manner in which the Genoa and Albion took their stations was beautiful: and the conduct of my brother Admirals, Counts Heyden and Chevalier de Rigny, throughout, was admirable and highly exemplary.

Captain Fellowes executed the part allotted to him perfectly, and with the little assistance of his little but brave detachment, saved the Syrene from being burnt by the fire-vessels. And the Cambrian, Glasgow, and Talbot, following the fine example of Capitain Hugon of the Armide, who was opposed by the leading frigate of that line, effectually destroyed their opponents, and also silenced the batteries. This bloody and destructive battle was continued with unabated fury for four hours, and the scene of wreck and devastation which presented itself at its termination, was such as has been seldom before witnessed. As each ship of our opponents became effectually disabled, such of her crew as could escape from her endeavoured to set her on fire, and it is wonderful how we avoided the effects of the successive and awful explosions.

It is impossible for me to say too much for the able and zealous assistance which I derived from Captain Curzon, throughout this long and arduous contest; nor can I say more than it deserves for the conduct of Commander Baynes, and the officers and crew of the Asia, for the perfection with which the fire of their guns was directed, each vessel in turn, to which her broadside was presented, became a complete wreck. His Royal Highness will be aware that so complete a victory by a few, however perfect, against an excessive number, however individually inferior, cannot be acquired but at considerable sacrifice of life; accordingly I have to lament the death of Captain Bathurst, of the Genoa, whose example on this occasion is well worthy the imitation of his survivors. Captain Bill, commanding the Royal Marines of the Asia, an excellent officer, was killed early in the action, in the steady performance of his duty; and I have to mourn the death of Mr. William Smith, the Master, admired for the zeal and ability with which he executed his duty, and beloved by all for his private qualities as a man. Mr. Henry S. Dyer, my Secretary, having received a severe contusion from a splinter, I am deprived temporarily of his valuable assistance in collecting and keeping up the general returns and communications of the squadrons; I shall therefore retain in my office, Mr. E. J. T. White, his first Clerk, whom I have nominated to succeed the Purser of the Brisk. I feel much personal obligation to the Honourable Lieutenant Colonel Craddock, for his readiness, during the heat of the battle, in carrying my orders and messages to the different quarters after my Aid-de-camp was disabled; but I will beg permission to refer his Royal Highness for further particulars of this sort to the details of the killed and wounded, a subject which it is painful for me to dwell upon, when I contemplate as I do with extreme sorrow, the extent of our loss, I console myself with the reflection that the measure which produced the battle was absolutely necessary for obtaining the results contemplated by the Treaty, and that it was brought on entirely by our opponents.

When I found that the boasted Ottoman word of honour was made a sacrifice to wanton, savage devastation, and that a base advantage was taken of our reliance upon Ibrahim's good faith; I own I felt a desire to punish the offenders. But it was my duty to refrain, and refrain I did; and I can assure His Royal Highness that I would still have avoided this disastrous extremity, if other means had been open to me. The Asia, Genoa, and Albion, have each suffered so much, that it is my intention to send them to England so soon as they shall have received at Malta, the necessary repairs for their voyage. The Talbot, being closely engaged with a double-banked frigate, has also suffered considerably, as well as others of the smaller vessels; but I hope their defects are not more than can be made good at Malta.

The loss of men in the Turko-Egyptian ships must have been immense, as His Royal Highness will see by the accompanying list, obtained from the Secretary of the Capitana Bay, which includes that of two out of the three ships to which the English division was opposed. Captain Curzon having preferred continuing to assist me in the Asia, I have given the charge of my despatches to Commander Lord Viscount Ingestre, who, besides having had a brilliant share in the action, is well competent to give His Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral any further particulars he may require.

I enclose, for His Royal Highness's further information, a letter from Captain Hamilton, descriptive of the proceedings of Ibrahim Pacha, and the misery of the country which he has devastated, a protocol of a conference which I had with my colleagues, and the plan and order for entering the port, which I gave out in consequence.—I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD CODRINGTON.
Vice-Admiral.

No. I.—(Translation.)

The Admirals commanding the squadrons of the three Powers which signed the Treaty of London, having met before Navarin for the purpose of concerting the means of effecting the object specified in the said Treaty viz. an armistice de facto between the Turks and the Greeks, have set forth in the present protocol the result of their present conference.

Considering that after the provisional suspension of hostilities, to which Ibrahim Pacha consented in his conference of the 25th of September last, with the English and French Admirals, acting likewise in the name of the Russian Admiral, the said Pacha did the very next day violate his engagement by causing his his fleet to come out, with a view to its proceeding to another point of the Morea.

Considering that since the return of that fleet to Navarin in consequence of a second requisition addressed to Ibrahim by Admiral Codrington, who had met him near Patras, the troops of this Pacha have not ceased carrying on a species of warfare more destructive and exterminating than before, putting women and children to the sword, burning the habitations and tearing up trees by the roots, in order to complete the devastation of the country.

Considering that, with a view of putting a stop to atrocities, which exceed all that has hitherto taken place, the means of persuasion and conciliation, the representations made to the Turkish Chiefs, and the advice given to Mehomet-Ali and his son, have been treated as mockeries, whilst they might, with one word, have suspended the course of so many barbarities.

Considering that there only remains to the Commanders of the allied squadrons, the choice between three modes of fulfilling the intentions of their respective Courts, namely:—

1st. The continuing, throughout the whole of the winter, a blockade, difficult, expensive, and perhaps useless, since a storm may disperse the squadrons, and afford to Ibrahim the facility of conveying his destroying army to different points of the Morea, and the islands.

2dly. The uniting the allied squadrons in Navarin itself, and securing, by this permanent presence, the inaction of the Ottoman fleets; but which mode alone leads to no termination, since the Porte persists in not changing its system.

3dly. The proceedings to take a position with the squadrons in Navarin, in order to renew to Ibrahim propositions which, entering into the spirit of the Treaty, were evidently to the advantage of the Porte itself.

After having taken these three modes into consideration, we have unanimously agreed that this third mode may, without effusion of blood and without hostilities, but simply by the imposing presence of the squadrons, produce a determination leading to the desired object.

We have in consequence adopted it, and set it forth in the present protocol.—Oct. 18, 1827.

(Signed)

Edwd. Codrington, Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of his Britannic Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean.

Louis, Count de Heiden, Rear-Admiral of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russia.

Rear-Admiral H. de Rigny, commanding the squadron of His Most Christian Majesty.

No. II.

Extracts of a letter from Captain Hamilton, of his Majesty's Ship Cambrian, to Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, dated Kitries, the 18th of October, 1827.

I have the honour of informing you, that I arrived here yesterday morning in company with the Russian frigate Constantine, the Captain of which ship had placed himself under my orders. On entering the Gulph, we observed by the clouds of fire and smoke, that the work of devastation was still going on. The ships were anchored off the pass of Ancyro, and a joint letter from myself and the Russian Captain was despatched to the Turkish commander, a copy of which I inclose; the Russian and English Officers, the bearers of it, were not allowed to proceed to head-quarters, nor have we yet received any answer. In the afternoon, we the two Captains went on shore to the Greek quarters, and were received with the greatest enthusiasm. The distress of the inhabitants driven from the plain, is shocking! women and children dying every moment, of absolute starvation, and hardly any having better food than boiled grass! I have promised to send a small quantity of bread to the caves in the mountains, where these unfortunate wretches have taken refuge. It is supposed that if Ibrahim remained in Greece, more than a third of its inhabitants will die of absolute starvation.

No. III.

Statement made by the Secretary to the Capitana Bey in the Port of Navarin, Oct. 21, 1827.

3 Turkish line-of-battle ships:—Turkish Admiral 84 guns, 850 men, 650 killed; 1 dittos 84 guns, 850 men; 1 ditto, 76 guns, 850 men, 400 killed.
4 Egyptian double-banked frigates—64 guns each, from 450 to 500 men.
55 Turkish Frigates—48 guns, from 450 to 500. men,
18 Turkish corvettes, 8 Egyptian ditto—from 18 to 24 guns, 200 men.
4 Turkish brigs, 8 Egyptian ditto—19 guns, from 130 to 150 men,
5 Egyptian, fire vessels,
50,000 Egyptian troops, in the Morea, 4,000 of whom came with the above ships.

No. IV.—(Translation).

As the squadron of the Allied Powers did not enter Navarin with an hostile intention, but only to renew to the Commanders of the Turkish fleet propositions which were to the advantage of the Grand Seignor himself, it is not our intention to destroy what ships of the Ottoman Navy may yet remain, now that so signal a vengeance has been taken, for the first cannon-shot which has been ventured, to be fired on the allied flags.

We send therefore one of the Turkish Captains, fallen into our hands, as a prisoner, to make known to Ibrahim Pacha, Monharem Bey, Tahir Pacha, and Capitana Bey, as well as to all the other Turkish Chiefs, that if one single musket or cannon-shot be again fired on a ship or boat of the Allied Powers, we shall immediately destroy all the remaining vessels, as well as the forts of Navarin, and that we shall consider such new act of hostility as a formal declaration of the Porte against the three Allied Powers, and of which the Grand Seignor and his Pachas must suffer the terrible consequences.

But if the Turkish Chiefs, acknowleding the aggression they have committed by commencing the firing abstain from any act of hostility, we shall resume those terms of good understanding which they have themselves interrupted. In this case they will have the white flag hoisted on all the forts before the end of this day. We demand a categorical answer, without any evasions, before sun-set.

Signed by the English, French and Russian Admirals.

No. V.

His Britannic Majesty's Ship Asia, Navarin, 23d Oct. 1827.

MONSIEUR L'AMIRAL,

When your Excellency did me the honour of voluntarily placing yourself and the Russian squadron under my command, you gave me a right to judge of your conduct in that situation by making me in a great measure responsible for it, I take advantage then of that right to say, that I contemplated your way of leading your squadron into battle on the 20th with the greatest pleasure, that nothing can exceed the good management of the Ships under your special direction, and that my having had you under my orders in the bloody and destructive engagement, will be one of the proudest events of my whole professional life.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD CODRINGTON.

To His Excellency Rear-Admiral Count Heiden, &c.

N. B.—The answer of Rear-Admiral Count Heiden does not appear to have been received.

His Britannic Majesty's ship Asia, Navarin, Oct. 23, 1827.

MONSIEUR L'AMIRAL,—When your Excellency did me the honour of voluntarily placing yourself and the French squadron under my command, you gave me right to judge in that situation, by making me in great measure responsible for it. I take advantage then of that right to say, that I contemplated your way of leading your squadron into battle on the 20th, with the greatest pleasure, that nothing can exceed the good management of the ships, under your special direction, and that my having had you under my orders in that bloody and destructive engagement will be one of the proudest events of my whole professional life. Although it was my wish to avoid entering into any particular details the general expression of the Captains of the British Ships who were near the Armide, call upon me to say, that the conduct of Captain

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, No. 7, BELL LANE, BY *THOMAS RIGBY*.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12TH 1828.

(Continued from the last Page.)

Hugon entitles him to the marked consideration of your Excellency..

(Signed) EDWARD CODRINGTON,
Vice Admiral.

Son Excellence Monsieur le Contre-Amiral,
Chevalier de Rigny, &c. &c. &c.

No. VII.---(Translation.)

Syrene, at Navarin, Oct. 23, 1827.

Sir,---I consider your approbation, and the letter which you have addressed to me, as a testimony most honourable to myself and to the officers under my orders; and I shall preserve the letter as a valuable record of your esteem, and I also hope of your friendship.

In the action of the 20th, you set us the example; we could not do better than follow it.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration, your Excellency's most faithful servant,

(Signed) H. DE. RIGNY, Rear-Admiral.

To His Excellency Vice-Admiral Codrington.

(No. 8.---Translation.)

Syrene, at Navarin, Oct. 23, 1827.

Sir,---I hasten to do myself the honour to inform your Excellency, from a detailed report made by Captain Hugon, of the Armide, that the excellent manœvre of Captain Davies, when the Rose came and resolutely cast her anchor within pistle-shot of two Turkish corvettes, relieved the Armide in a few minutes from her unfavourable position; and it is my duty, and at the same time a great pleasure to me, to assure your Excellency, that on this occasion Captain Davies did every thing that could be expected from a brave and experienced Officer.

Allow me also to take this opportunity of returning my thanks to Captain Fellowes, for the assistance which the Syrene received from the boats of the Dartmouth when, with much skill and bravery, they attacked and turned off the fire-ships ready to come down upon us.

I am, with the highest consideration, your very faithful servant,

(Signed)
H. DE RIGNY, Rear-Admiral

His Excellency Vice Admiral Sir
Edward Codrington, commanding
his Britannic Majesty's squadron.

A return of Officers and Men killed and wounded on board his Majesty's Ships and Vessels under the Command of Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c. in an Action with the Turkish Fleet, in Navarin Harbour, 20th October, 1827.

ASIA.

Killed:---Capt. G. A. Bell. R. M.; Mr. Wm. Smith (2), Master; Mr. Philip Dumaresq, Supernumerary Mate; Mr. John Lewis (a) Boatswain; Mr. Peter Mitchell, pilot; 8 seamen; 6 royal marines ---Total killed, 19.

Wounded severely:---Mr. H. J. Codrington, Midshipman; Mr. R. H. Bunbury, Volunteer of 1st class; Mr. C. Wakeham, Supernumerary Clerk: 26 seamen; 2 royal marines.

Wounded slightly:---Hon. Lieut.-Col. Craddock passenger Mr. Henry S. Dyer, Admiral Secretary; 16 seamen; 7 royal marines.---Total wounded, 57.

ALBION.

Killed:---Captain C. J. Stevens, R. N.; Mr. Ed. R. Forster, Volunteer of 2d class; 7 seamen; 1 royal marine.---Total killed, 10.

Wounded severely:---Mr. William Lloyd, Mate; Mr. F. Gray, Midshipman; Mr. Thomas Addington, Boatswain; 16 seamen; 4 royal marines.

Wounded slightly:---Commander J. N. Campbell; Lieut. J. G. D. Urban, Rev. E. Winder, Chaplain; Mr. W. F. O'Kane, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. James Stewart Clerk; 20 seamen; 2 royal marines.---Total wounded, 50.

GENOA

Killed:---Captain Walter Bathurst; Mr. Peter Brown, Midshipman; Mr. Charles Russell, Midshipman; Mr. A. J, T, Rowe, Master's Assistant; 13 seamen; 9 royal marines---Total killed 26.

Wounded severely:---Capt. Thomas Moore, R. M.; Mr. Herbert B. Gray, Midshipman; 7 seamen; 5 royal marines.

Wounded slightly:---Lieut Henry R. Sturt; Mr. Jas. Chambers, Volunteer 2d Class; 13 seamen; 4 royal marines---Total wounded 33.

DARTMOUTH

Killed:---Lieutenant G, W, H. Fitz-Roy; Mr. Brown Smyth, Midshipman; 3 seamen; 1s royal Marine.---Total killed 6.

Wounded severely:--- Mr. Lancelot Harrison, Mate; 8 seamen 1 royal marine.

Wounded slightly:---Lieutenant Spencer Smyth 1 seamen; 1 royal marine.---Total wounded 8.

GLASGOW.

Killed:---None.

Wounded slightly--2 seamen:---Total wounded 2.

TALBOT.

Killed: Mr. W, J. Goldfinch, Volunteer of 1st class; 5 seamen.---Total killed 6.

Wounded severely: Mr. John Dellamore, Acting Schoolmaster; M. Joseph Gay, Admiralty Clerk; 3 seamen.

Wounded slightly:---Lieutenant R. S. Hay; Mr. Alexander Cotton, College Midshipman; 7 seamen; 3 royal marines.---Total wounded. 17

CAMBRIAN.

Killed;---Lieut. Philip Sturgeon, R. M.---Total killed, 1.

Wounded severely:---1 royal marine.---Total wounded, 1.

PHILOMEL.

Killed:---1 royal marine.---Total killed 1.

Wounded severely:---3 seamen.

Wounded slightly:---3 seamen; 1 royal marine.---Total wounded. 7.

ROSE.

Killed:---3 seamen.---Total killed, 3.

Wounded severely:---Lieut. M. Lyons; Mr. Douglas Curry, Midshipman; 6 seamen.

Wounded slightly:---Mr.——Williams, Midshipman; 6 seamen.---Total wounded, 15.

BRISK.

Killed:---Mr. Henry Campling, Purser,---Total killed, 1.

Wounded severely.---1 seamen.

Wounded slightly:---Mr. John Isatt, Surgeon; 1 seaman---Total wounded, 3.

MUSQUITO.

Killed:---2 seamen,---Total killed, 2.

Wounded severely:---4 seamen.---Total wounded, 4.---Total killed.....75. Total wounded 97.

No. X.---(Translation.)

A Return of the Number of Killed and Wounded board his Most Christian Majesty's Ships at Navarin, the 20th October, 1827.

Officers---3 killed; 1 wounded severely; 2 wounded.

Syrene frigate---21 killed; 26 wounded severely; 16 wounded.

Scipion of the Line:---2 killed; 19 wounded severely; 17 wounded.

Trident ditto;---2 wounded severely 5 wounded.

Breslaw ditto;---1 killed; 7 wounded severely; 7 wounded.

N. B. Captain La Bretonniere, of this Ship, has been wounded.

Armide frigate;---14 killed; 13 wounded severely; 12 wounded.

Alcoyne Brig:---1 killed; 7 wounded; 2 wounded.

Daphne schooner;---1 killed; 4 wounded severely; 4 wounded.

Total---43 killed; 79 severely wounded; 65 wounded.

(Signed) H. DE RIGNY. Rear-Admiral,
Commanding the Squadron,

On board the Syrene, at Navarin, Oct. 21, 1827.

FRENCH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE NAVAL ACTION AT NAVARIN.

PARIS, Nov. 8---We have received the following news from our squadron in the Archipelago, dated October 22.

(This communication begins with the paper, No. 1, published in the London Gazette.)

On the 20th at noon, the wind being favourable, signals were made to prepare for action; every one took his post, the English Admiral's ship the Asia, leading, followed by the Albion and the Genoa, the Syrene bearing the flag of Admiral de Rigny; the Scipio, the Trident, and the Berlaw; then the Russian Admiral Count Heiden, followed by three ships of the line and four frigates.

The Turks had formed a crescent on the contour of the bay, in a triple line, making a total of three ships of the line, a raze, 16 frigates, 27 large corvettes, and as many brigs.

The principal force was assembled towards the right on entering, and composed of four large frigates, two ships of the line, a large frigate a ship of the line, then frigates of various sizes finishing the line, and strengthened in the second line by corvettes and brigs.

Six fire-ships were placed at the extremities of the crescent to be able to fall upon the combined squadrons, if an engagement should take place, and to the windward of which they were naturally placed.

The English frigate the Dartmouth, Capt. Followes had been sent to Navarin two dags before, with a letter to Ibrahim, from the three Admirals; but this letter had been sent back without any answer, under the pretence that Ibrahim was not present.

At two o'clock the Asia, entered the port, and had passed the battaries; at half-past two it anchored alongside the Turkish Admiral, and was followed by the other English Ships.

The Syrene followed, and at 25 minutes past two Captain Robert anchored it within pistol-shot of the first frigate of the Turkish line; at this moment a boat belonging to the Dartmouth came near one of the fire-ships, near which the frigate had cast anchor a few minuies before, when a musketshot from this fire-ship killed the English officer who commanded the boat. The Syrene was then so near the fire-ship it might have sunk it if it could have been done without endangering the English boat; the Dartmouth then opened a fire of musketry at the fire-ship in order to cover its boat, Almost at the same moment the Syrene was yard-arm and yard-arm with the Egyptian double-banked frigate the Esnina; Admiral de Rigny hailed it with the speaking trumch, saying that if it did not fire, he would not fire at it. At the same instant two cannon-shot were fired from one of the vessels which were astern of the Syrene, on board of which a man was killed; the other appeared to be directed against the Dartmouth. The battle now began.

It is to be observed, that almost at the same time that this was passing at the entrance, Admiral Codrington sent a boat towards the vessels bearing the Admiral's flag and that the English pilot was killedby a musket-shot, on board the boat with the flag of truce.

The battle soon became general; the Russian vessels had to support the fire of the forts, which only began to fire upon the fifth vessel, which was the Trident. At five o'clock in the afternoon, the first line of the Turks was destroyed; the ships of the line cut-down frigates sunk or burned; the remainder ran upon the coast, where the enemy themselves set fire to them.

Of this formidable armament there remains afloat only about 20 corvettes and brigs, and even those are abandoned.

Thus has been fulfilled, the threat held out to Ibrahim, that if a cannon was fired upon the allied flags. the fate of the whole fleet would be at stake.

Ibrahim was not present; for this fortnight past he has been laying waste the Morea, rooting up the olives, fig-trees, &c.

In this unforeseen engagement there were of course some vessels which, by their position, have suffered more than the other; what is certain is, what in each squadron all have rivalled each other in doing their duty.

His Majesty's frigate the Armide, which at the beginning of the action was placed with the English frigate the Talbot, at the left extremity of the horse-shoe, was exposed with its brave comrade to the fire of five Turkish vessels, till the arrival of the Russian frigates. Captain Hugon has received unanimous felicitations for the boldness of his manœvres, and the gallantry with which he fought the vessels opposed to him.

The Scipion, Captain Milius, whose bowsprit was entangled with a fire ship that was in flames, had to extinguish the fire on board four times without ceasing to fight, firing at the same time to the right and left, on the enemy's line and on the forts.

In consequence of the position taken by Captain Maurice, of the Trident, Admiral De Rigny received the most complete assistance from that vessel.

Captan La Bretonniere, of the Breslaw, fought first under sail, and then at anchor, going wherever his presence might be useful. The Russian Admiral has returned special thanks to Admiral de Rigny, for the assistance which he received from the Breslaw, at the moment when the Azof suffered severely from the cross fire of the enemy.

The Alcyone, and Daphne, schooners bravely participated in the attack upon the fire-ship made by the English brigs and corvettes.

In a word, whatever opposed the allied vessels was speedily overcome, notwithstanding the desperate bravery shown by some Turkish vessels.

Admiral de Rigny has felt himself bound to return particular thanks to Captain Fellowes, of his Britannic Majesty's frigate, the Dartmouth, which was appointed to watch the fire-ships, for the timely succour which he afforded him, when one of fire-ships in flames was on the point of falling on the Syrene.

Our squadron had 43 killed and 117 wounded. Captain La Bretonniere was slightly wounded. Our squadron has suffered great damage. Two of our ships of the line are obliged to return to Toulon to repair their masts; the Syrene in particular has sustained great injury; her main and mizen masts are shot away, the two lower yards and the main top yard are shot away, and she has six shots between wind and water.

The Tridant is going to Smyrna to meet the Junon, the Pomone, and the other light vessels, to supply the wants of the moment, and to expect new directions.

The English corvette the Rose has gone to Smyrna, whence couriers will be despatched to Constantinople, to announce this important event. Captain Reverseaux of the Pomone, had instruction to protect the Frence subjects. Chevalier de Rigny speaks in high terms of the cordiality and efficacious co-operation of the Admirals, his colleagues.

Some days after the battle, Amiral de Rigny had intimated to the French, who were employed on board Ibrahim's fleet, that the mode of warfare recently adopted by the Turks, and the violation of his word by Ibrahim, authorized him to call upon them to quit that service. Only one of them did not consider the occassion sufficiently urgent to obey this summons. It is not known whether he persevered.

Our crews have justified the confidence of the King; in each vessel the cry of "Vive le Roi" spontaneously accompanied the first broadside.

The squadron had before it for some hours a dreadful scene. Conceive 150 Ships of war, of all rates, firing in a narrow basin, in tripple line, the burning of some, and the explosions which ensued.

When the first frigate, yard-arm to yard-arm with our vessels, took fire and blew up, the Syrene was so near astern, that its mizan-must fell on that frigate, which was soon followed by the main-mast.

[FROM THE GAZETTE DE FRANCE, dated Nov. 10.]

NAVARIN, Sept. 27.—"The following is the letter which the Admirals of the two European squadrons wrote on the 22d to Ibrahim Pacha, before entering the port to open negotiations:---"

NAVARIN ROADS Sept. 22.---As your Highness appears to have some doubts respecting the agreement concluded between the three confederate Powers, I must declare to you, that after Admiral Codrington had communicated to me the letter which he had the honour to write to your Highness while I was detained by a calm at some distance from this place, we have thought it advisable to send you a duplicate in the French language, signed by us both.

We have the honour to inform your Highness, that in consequence of a treaty, signed at London, between England, France, and Russia, the Allied Powers have agreed to unite their forces to hinder all conveyance of troops, arms, or ammunition, to any part whatever of the Greek continent, and the islands.

This measure has been resolved upon, as well for the interest of the Sultan himself, as for that of all the nations trading in the Archipelago; and the Contracting Powers have had the humane foresight to send a considerable force to weaken all apposition from the Ottoman commanders, whose resistance would lead, not only to their own destruction, but to consequences fatal to the interest of the Sultan.

It would be extremely painful for us, as well as for our Sovereigns, whose chief object is to prevent the effusion of blood, to be obliged on this occasion to employ force. We therefore urgently invite you not to oppose a resolution, the execution of which it would be impossible to hinder; for it is our duty not to let you doubt, that though our desire is to terminate this cruel war, we have orders, such that we must come to extremities rather than give up the object for which our Sovereigns have united together.

In consequence, if on this occasion a single cannon-shot should be fired at our flags, it would lead to the ruin of the Ottoman flag.

The undersigned have the honour to assure his Highness of their respect.

(Signed) E. CODRINGTON, Vice-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces of Great Britain in the Mediterranean.

N. DE RIGNY, Rear-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief of the squadron of his Most Christian Majesty.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. P. D. Ottey, M. B.
Lieut. John S. Grant, Engineers.
Lieut. J. Harrison, 4th Regt. Lt. Dragoons.
Lieut. C. Blood, H. Artillery.
Lieut. H. P. Deas, 6th M. Cavy.
Assit. Surg. James Murray 2d Batt. Art.
Conert W. Hamilton 1st Lt. Cavy.
Cornet Tuder, 1st Ditto.
Capt. Clunes, 12th Regt.
Cornet G. D. Reeves, 3d Cavy.
Lieut. H. Hobson, 20th Regt. N. I.
Assist. Surg. W. M. J. Parry.
Assist Surg. J. J. Hamilton.
Cadet W. C. Slather.
Cadet Frances H. Goggin.
Cadet Alex. Robertson.
Capt. G. C. Taylor, 26th Regt.
Capt. Napier, 24 Regt.
Cadet Daniel.

DEPARTURES.—Lieut. A. Hamerton, 15th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Col. Maw, 1st Gr. Regt.
Lieut. J. E. Faikney, 15th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. J. Montgomery, 15th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. C. Thuillier, 2d Lt. Cavy.
Ensign Chas. C. Cam, 23d Regt. N. I.
Lieut. T. S. Grant, Engineers.
Major W. H. Sykes, 17th Regt. N. I.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 4th.—Ship Cornwallis, D. Hardie, Commander from China, 9th Jan. Singapore 22d, and Mangalore 24th Feb.

6th His Majesty's Ship Fly, Fallett Pennell, Esq, Captain, from Trincomalie 12th eb.

Do. Armed Ketch Chacer, Mussa Peerbhoy, Syrang from Tankara Bunder.

8th Ketch Mary Ann, J. Schokenan, Commander from Columbo.

Do. Ship Vallyfield, (Free Trader) Thos. Johnson, Commander from Hamburgh, left Portsmouth 28th Sept.

Do. Imaum Ship Wootmaney, Lalla Nacqudah, from Penang 20th Jan.

9th Ship Tyne, (Free Trader) R. B. Cotgrave, Commander, from London, 28th Aug. Cape of Good Hope, 2d Dec and Columbo 18th Feb.

Passengers per Cornwallis.—L. Dent, Esq. J. L. Johnson, Esq.

Per Tyne.—Mrs. Napier, Mrs. Taylor, and Child, Miss E. Taylor, Miss S. Taylor, Capt. Napier, Capt. Taylor, Asst. Surgn. Hamilton, Asst Surgn. Parry. —Cadet F. H. Goggin W. C. Slather A. Robertson, W. R. Daniell.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 6th.—Duke of Bedford, John Morris, Commander to London.

Do. Schooner Deux Charles, O'Lepredour, Com. to Mauritius,

Do. Armed Ketch Chacer, Mussa Peerbhoy Syrang to Tankara Bunder,

Do. Brig Hebe (Free Trader) R. Heaviside, Com. to Callicut and Penang.

Do. Schooner Mohaden Bax, C, Robert Com. to Columbo.

8th Schooner Hamedy, Gabriel Tendel, to Ceylon.

9th Ship Caroline, W. D Meyer, Com. to Cochin,

11th French Brig Margaret, Capt. W. Ferguson to London.

Passengers by Duke of Bedford.—Mrs Col. Boles, Miss Boles, Mrs. Major Hodgson, Mrs. Stephenson. Mrs. Jane O'Flaherty, Col. Boles, Madras Army Major Noble, Bombay N. I. Major Rigby do. do. Dr. Paton Garison Surgeon Surat, Dr. Schennim n, Madras N. I. Capt. Newport, Bombay N. I Mr, Grieves, Lieut. Hiu H. M. 6th Regt. Ensign. Beebee Master Thos. Boles, Miss Hodgson, Master Ino. Flaherty, Mrs. Fitzgerald I Child, 113 Invalids H. C. Service.

By Schooner Deux Charles.—Robt. Lee Esq. 2 Convicts.

By Brig Hebe.—E. E. Elliott, Esq. Mrs. Elliott.

By Ship Caroline.—D. Le Moine Esq.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Alacrity, for London.
Lady Faversham, for ditto.
Cartha, for Calcutta.
Gloriozo, for the Eastward,
Edmonstone, for China.
Sulimany, for ditto.
Belle Alliance, for Columbo.
Kusrovie, for Parsian Gulph.

Arab.—Monsvary, for ditto.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.

Alacrity, Lady Feversham Catherine, Tyne, Vallyfield, Cleveland, Mountstuart Elphinstone.

COUNTRY SHIPS.

Helen, Castlereagh, Gloriozo, Byramgore, Ann, Bannerman, Asia Felix, Prince of Wales, Lowjee, Glenelg, Charles Forbes, Oscar, Sulemany, Prince, Milford, Almeida, Edmonstone, Golconda, Cartha, Samdany, Belle Alliance, Charlotte, Louisa, Hamody Sophia, Kusrovie, Pascoa, Fort William, Cornwallis, Moidenbux,

Portuguese, Anund-pursad, St. Se Bastiaõ Conde de Rio Pardo, Dezempinho,

Arab, Monsovy, Futtaylabad, Asadolbhar. Watmany.

H. C. Cruizer,—Nautilus.
H. M. Ship Cyrene, and Fly.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 22d — Ship Copernicus, J. Stevens, from London, 28th Sept. and Madeira, 18th Oct.
— Do. do. — Anna, P. S. Murat, from Penang, 11th, and Covelon, 21st February.
— 27th, — Ship Mary Ann, M. O'Brien, from London, 18th November.
29th, — Ship Eleanor, Captain W. H Edwards from Penang the 15th January.
— Do. — Brig Dolphin, Chief officer M. Dredaz, from Abalaboo the 11th February.

DEPARTURES.

Feb 22d, — Ship Clarisse, Partarriau, from Pondicherry.
— Do. — Sir Archibald Campbell, C. Robertson for Calcutta.
— Do do. — Hope, J. H. Dennison, for Vizagapatam.
— 23d, do. — Theodore. H. Langlois, for Pondicherry.
— 24th, — H C. Ship Marquis of Wellington A. Chapman, for London.
— Do. — Ship Anna, P. S. Murat, for the West Coast of Sumatra.
— 25th, do. — Hercules, D. Wilson, for Calcutta
— 28th, — Ship Eliza Ann, Captain J. Paulson, for the Southern Ports.
— Do. — Brig Thistle, Captain J. G. Lear, for Calcutta.
— 29th, — Ship Copernicus, Captain Stevens, for do.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS

H. C. Ship Frances Charlotte, Capt. J. Talbut.
Ship Garretto Junior, Captain A Shannon.
Ship Lalla Rookh, Captain J Z. Macullum.
Ship Copernicus, Capt. Jas. Stevens.
Ship Mary Ann, Captain M. O'Brien.
Ship Eliza Ann, Captain J. Poulson. do. do.
Ship Eleanor, Captain W. H. Edwards.
Brig Enterprize, Captain R. Cook.
Brig Highland Chief, Captain James Hall.
Brig Thistle, Captain J. G. Lear.
Brig Dolphin, Chief Officer M. Dredaz.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 1st.—The English brig Laurel, Captain Thomas Faith, from Greenock 30th September.
The English brig Packet, Captain J. McArthur, from Glasgow 16th June.
The English ship Arcturus, Captain J. Wilson, from London 4th September and Cape 1st December. The English ship Prince Regent, Captain W. Richards, from Sydney 6th December.
The English schooner Waterloo, Captain J. Williams from Madras 19th January and Vizagapatam 3d February.
The English brig Sophia, Captain G. Davies from Pooree 17th February.
Feb. 15.—Bark Brougham, W. Andrew, from Arracan the 11th February.
16. Ship Prince Regent, H. Murphy, from London the 11th June, Cape of Good Hope, and Vizagapatam the 7th February.
— Brig Britannia, M. Gonsalves, from Rangoon the 26th January.
Passengers per Prince Regent from Sydney.—Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Richards, Lieutenant Colonel W. Stewart, Captain J. S. Hughes and B. H. Barchatt, Lieutenants T. H. Owen, and D. Stewart, W. Boyd, Esq. Paymaster, Robert Ivory, Esq. Surgeon died 5th Feb. 1828, Lieutenant A. Campbell, 47th Regiment, 155 Non Commissioned Officers and Privates 19 Women and 22 Children.
Per Arcturus from London—Mr. Thomas George Eleevee, Free Merchant.
Passengers per Brute Brougham,—W. Audrews commander. From Arracan: W. Blunt, Esq.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 15th,—Ship Jane, L. W. Moncrief, for Arracan.
17. Ship Sir Edward Paget, J. Geary, for London,
— Bark Sherburne, George White, for Bombay.
— Portuguesa ship Vinte seis de Febereiro, P. J. Braro, for Rio de Janeiro.
18. Ship Arethusa, J. Daly, for Rangoon.
Passengers per Ship Sir Edward Paget, J. Geary, commander for the Cape.—Hon'ble J. L. Melville.—For London, Mrs. Colonel Macgregor; Mrs. Captain Grimes, Mrs. Hume, Mrs, Taylor, Misses Macgregor and Woodley, Lieutenant-Colonel Macgregor, C. B., H. M. 59th Regiment, John Williams, Esq, Civil Service, Captain J. Lawrence, B. N. I., Brevet Captain Campbell, H. M. 31st Regiment, Captain Crawford, Bombay Marine, Lieutenant Miller, M. N I. John Hume, Esq. M. D., H. M. 59th Regiment; J. Lemeasurier, Esq. Barrister, Master George Macgregor, Misses L. Hume, T. Hume, H. Hume, and W. Hume, Serjeant Armstrong, and Hospital Steward Monro, H. M. 59th Regiment.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

On Sunday the 2d of March, Mrs. J. J. Fernandes, of a Son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 6th instant, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev, T. Carr, Thos. Geo. Gardiner Esq. of the Civil Service. only son of the late Col. Gardiner, of Bellevue, Southampton, to Mary Frances, youngest daughter of Sir John P. Grant of Rothiemurchus, Invernesshire, and one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Bombay.
At Ribandar, on the 18th February, Don Francisco de Noronka, eldest Son of the lare Don Lorenco de Noronha, to Donna Maria Rita, only Daughter of Mareshal Joaquim Manoel Correa de Silva e Gama.
On the 31st October at St. John's Church Coventry. J. P. Dunbar, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant 2d Regiment Light Cavalry, Bombay Establishment, to Mary Hannah, eldest daughter of Charles Harris Esq.

DEATHS.

At Colaba, on Friday 29th February, the Infant Son of Captain. J. A. Edwin, aged 11 Months and 17 days.
On the 9th February, at Narwa, Admiral John Vincent Ranrosa upwards of seventy years of age, his remains being attended to the Parish Church with the usual honors.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

At Trichinopoly, on the 17th February, the Lady Captain E. A. M'Curdy, 27th Regt. of a daughter.
On the 2d February, at the Residency Nagpore, the Lady of Dr. Wylie, of a Son.
At Quilan, on the 8th February, the Lady of Captain Charles Newman, 5th Regiment N. I. of a Son and Heir.

MARRIAGES.

At Hingolee, on the 15th ultimo, Lieut. Charles Nutting, 2d European Regt. to Miss Emily Stewart.
On Tuesday, the 19th February, at St. Thomas's Mount, by the Rev. Mr. Blenkinsop, Serjeant Instructor James Lancaster, of the Artillery Depot of Instruction to Miss Mary Siddons.
At Chicacore, on Monday the 11th ultimo, by the Rev. J. Darrah, Assistant Apothecary C. B. Spratt, of the 3d Native Veteran Battalion, to Miss Mary Newcastle, of that place.

DEATHS.

In Camp, at Kolapoor, on the 12th ultimo, of Remittent Fever after an illness of four days, Ensign Nicholas Monk Spence, of the 24th Regiment Mad as Native Infantry, most sincerely and deservedly regretted by his Brother Officers.
At Masulipatam, on the Morning of the 15th Feb. John Andrew, Son of E. B. Glass, C. S. aged 5 months and 24 days.
On Sunday last, the 24th ultimo, after a long and painful illness, the Lady of Wm. Rutter, Esq much and deeply regretted.
At the Presidency, on the 23d ultimo, Dora Maria, Daughter of Captain Howard Dowker, 3d Regiment N. I. aged 1 year and 4 days.
At Black town, on Saturday the 23d ultimo, Mrs Adriana Helen D'Arachy, Wife of Mr. E. de Arachy, and Daughter of the late Mr. H. D. Beekmanage 38 years.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 18th February 1828, Mrs. Ann Thompson, wife of Ebinezar Thompson, Esq. of Bomandy, of a Daughter.
At Calcutta, on Wednesday the 20th February, Mrs. Robert Strickland of a Son.
In Middleton-street, on Thurday the 21st February, the Lady of P. Wynch Esq. Civil Service, of a Son.
At Calcutta, on Sunday, the 10th Feb. Mrs. Rober Jacob, of a daughter.
At Chinsurah, on the 16th February the lady of the Reverend Lacroix, of a son.
At Howringhee, on the 18th February the lady of Major Irwin Maling, of a daughter.
At Calcutta, on the 18th February Mrs. J. Casello, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Nazereth's Church, on the 12th February, by the Revd. Mr. Abraham, at 8 A. M. Mr. Stephanus Jalobus Josephus, to Miss Johanna Mathews, the only daughter of the late Captain Long Mathews.
At Berhampore, on the 15th February, at the House of Lieutenant and Adjutant J. A. Fairhead, Samuel St. Leger Lighton, Assistant Surgeon H. M. 47th Foot, to Louisa Harriet, second daughter of Charles Corfield, Esquire, Knowle Lodge Taunton.
At Calcutta, on Monday the 18th February, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend W. Eales Kobert Swinhoe, Esq. to Caroline, third daughter of the late Major Anderson, H. M. 19th Foot.
At Calcutta, on the 20th February, at the Cathedral, by the Venerable Archdeacon Corries, Mr. Wm. Byon, to Miss Caroline Amelia Madge.

DEATHS.

At Bhagipore, on the 12th February, Mr. P. Caster, Indigo Planter of that place.
Between Futtighur and Cawnpore, on the 8th February, on board his boat, Brigadier Vanrenen, aged 63 years.
On the 23d January, at Rangoon, where he had proceeded for the benefit of his health, Captain Thomas Meik; deeply lamented by his surviving relative and friends.
At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 16th February Stephen E. Avdal, Esq. of a severe and lingering illness which he bore with true christian fortitude and resignation.

Madras.

CURRENT VALUE OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Wednesday, February 27.

Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....28¼ *Premium.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 26½ *Premium*

Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz.
350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees ½ *Discount.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees 1½ *Discount.*

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival yesterday of the Ship *Mary Ann*, Captain M. O'Brien, from London the 18th November.

Passengers.—Mrs. Mainwaring, Mrs. Napier, and Mrs. Warner; Misses Hodges, Warner, Showers, Wilkinson, Hennissy, M. Green, and Mary Green: E. Impey, Esq., Major E. Osborne, G. A. Young, Esq, W. Fergusson, Esq., Capt. J. W. Moncrieffe, Captain J. Hyde, Capt. F. Brind, Bengal Artillery, Capt, T. Warner, Captain Jas. Nicoll, Messrs. James Home, John Owen, Asst. Surgeons, G. Darby. Esq.; Messrs. Burnet, T. James, Wm. M'Kenzit, Thos. S Jervis, Cadets; Henry Wollaston, Esq. John R. Moncrieffe, Esq.; Mrs. Cavannah, Mrs. Tannar.

(From the Madras Govt. Gaz.)

The Duchess of Berri who rendered herself extremely popular with the English at Dieppe, has, it is said, expressed her intention of visiting Brighton this Summer.

Lord William Bentinck was expected to embark for the Government of India in all November.

It is rumoured in London that it is the intention of Ministers to propose to Parliament the grant of a Pension of 4,000 £. per annum, chargeable upon the Consolidated Fund, to the Widow and Family of their late Colleague.

On the 31st October, the King was pleased to confer on the Hon. W. Fremantle, the honour of Knighthood.

It is reported that the Earl of Grosvenor is to have the Blue Riband, vacant by the demise of the Earl of Pembroke.

Sir Herbert Taylor's relinquishment of the Government of the Cape, arises from a wish of the King, that he should succeed Sir Wm. Knighton, as Private Secretary.

On the 31st October, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Captain Henry Bax was sworn in to the command of the Ship *Edinburgh*, consigned to Bombay and China.

The report of the Duke of Gordon being about to succeed Lord Dalhousie as Governor-in-Chief of Canada, seems to gain ground. It is said that Lord Dalhousie is to have an appointment in India.

The report now is, that Sir George Murray is to hold the office of Master General of the Ordnance, as *locum tenens* of the Duke of Wellington.

It is remoured in the military circles, that Sir —, Lumley, brother of Lord Scarborough will succeed the late Lord Pembroke as Colonel of the 6th Dragoons.

Lieutenant-General Lord Aylmer, K. C. B., it is understood, will be appointed Colonel of the 56th regiment of foot, vice General Sir John Murray, Bart. deceased.

The Colonelcy of the 2d Battalion of the Royal Artillery has become vacant by the death of Lieutenant General E. Stehelin.

The Lieutenant Governorship of Gravesend and Tilbury Fort has become vacant by the death of Colonel Hawker.

Letters from Palermo of the 10th October state the arrival of the Duke of Buckingham in his yacht: he was received by the Viceroy with great distinction. His Grace was about setting off to view Mount Ætna.

The Agents of the Portuguese Government remitted a considerable sum on the 30th of October to Vienna, to be paid to Don Miguel.

It was confidently expected that the Infante Don Miguel would arrive in England, on his way to Portugal, in a fortnight. His visit to England is, we understand an arrangement of our Ministers, and negociated through Count de Villa Real, who left London for Vienna soon after the Infante's appointment was known here. The Infante will be conveyed to Lisbon in a Portuguese frigate, daily expected to arrive at Portsmouth.

(From the Madras Courier.)

By mistake, the grant by the India Company to the young Marquess of Hastings, as printed in Friday's Courier £20,000 per annum—the "*per aanum*" being an addition which the Company never authorised, but which we donbt not the young Nobleman would gladly take.

The King of France has dissolved the Chambers, and has created seventy-six new Peers.

The Staff and Household of the new Vice-Roy of Ireland are to be constituted as follows.
The Marquis of Douro, Lord Edward Paget, Colonel Fitzclarence, senior, Colonel Thornhill, of the 7th Hussars, and Captain Hampton, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Aides-de-Camp to the Marquis of Anglesea; Lord Forbes to be Master of the Household, and Lord Graves, brother-in-law of the Marquis, (whose lady will act as Vice Queen) to be State Steward.—Lord Brudenel, son of the Earl of Cardigan, will also form one of the suite of the Noble Marquis.

(From the Madras Gaz.)

In a London Paper of the 9th November, we observe it stated, that owing to the extreme darkness with which the City was visited, the previous day, candles were obliged to be lighted in the Court of Chancery at a quarter to two o'clock.

LONDON,—NOVEMBER 15.

CITY TWO O'CLOCK.—"We are without arrivals with the exception of an Express from Paris, which has not brought any thing of the slightest importance. The French Funds had rather improved on Monday, the prices were—Five per Cents. 101f. 75c.; Three per Cents. 71f. 30c. to 35c.; this, in addition to some favourable reports, produced an advance in Consols of nearly ¼ per cent.; the opening price was 85 5/16, afterwards 86⅛ buyers the nearest quotation now is 86. Exchequer Bills are 55s India Bonds are 87s.
"The Foreign Market remains without alteration; the Securities are at the following prices:—Mexican 53¼; Columbian 27⅛; Russian 92½ 93; Greek, 17¼; Spanish 9⅞ 10⅛."

Lord Ingestrie, who was the bearer of Admiral Codrington's despatches, with the account of the battle of Navarin, but who was detained at Ancona to perform quarantine landed at Dover on Tuesday, from the Royal George steam vessel. His Lordship travelled overland, and, immediately after landing, set off post to the Admiralty, where he arrived at a late hour last night. It is expected, that he will bring to Government various details connected with the battle of Navarin which will tend both to explain the circumstances in which it originated, and to put the country in possession of the event by which it was immediately followed. It is probable, too, we may learn what was the effect of the last message sent to Ibrahim, and whether it was found necessary to destroy all the remaining vessels, as well as the forts of Navarin, or whether by hoisting the white flag before sunset, this menaced extremity was avoided.

A fine new ship of 1,416 tons (*The Reliance*) was to be launched at one o'clock, this day for the Company's service, to be commanded by Captain Chas. S. Timins; and built by the Thames Ship Building Company at Deptford.

THE COURIER,—NOVEMBER 6.

MARQUEIS OF ANGLESEA.—Yesterday, (Friday) Lord Forbes, as Comptroller of the Household to the Noble Marquis, accompanied by Lord Anglesea's Steward, inspected Dublin Castle as to its present state of repair, and its fitness for the reception of the Court; and this day proceeded to the Lodge in the Park to make some necessary arrangements for the reception of the Marquis's family, on or about the 10th of January next. The stabling has been reported to be in a very defective state, and does not possess sufficient accommodation for the new Lord Lieutenant whose establishment is intended to be on a very enlarged scale. Lord Graves is to hold the office of State Steward.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

THE GLOBE,—NOVEMBER 13.

Short a time as Sir Anthony Hart has been here, he already gains ground in public opinion. His manners are represented to us as kind and affable—not like those of his predecessor, whose affability was still, in spite of him, the lordly condescension of a coutrier, and his smile like plating on a coffin. The politeness of Sir Anthony, on the contrary, seems the kindness of the heart, and much more suited to the open and unsophisticated character of our countrymen.—*Dublin Patriot.*

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FEB. 21, 1828.

BUY.			SELL.
26	0	Remittable Loan, (Prem).....	28 8
0	2	Old 5 per Cent. Loan, Dist.....	0 8
0	0	New ditto.....	Disct. 0 2

BANK SHARES.

BUY	PREMIUM	SELL.
5,260.....		5,100

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Government and Salary Bills 4 per Ct.
Ditto on Private Bills and Notes,.....6 Ditto
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....5 Ditto

PRICE OF BULLION.

Dollars.....per 100 Rupees..	205 0 a	205 12
Guineas.....each.....	12	8
Sovereigns.....ditto....	11 8 a	11 4
Old Goldmohurs..... ditto	18	0
New Ditto.....ditto.....	16	12

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs. 1 11 a	2 0
	On Bombay 30 Days ditto, per 100 Bombay Rs. 98 0	
	On Madras ditto Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees. 91 0 a	92 0

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

FORT WILLIAM, 31ST JANUARY, 1828.

Mr. Edmund Molony, Deputy Secretary to

Government, in the Territorial Department.

Mr. Paul Marriot Wynch, Deputy Secretary to Government, in the Judicial Department.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 8TH FEBRUARY 1828.

Mr. W. Hare, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of the City and District of Dacca.

THE 14TH FEBRUARY, 1828.

Mr. R. Brown, Third Judge of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit for the Division of Calcutta.

Mr. W. Braddon, Fourth Judge of ditto ditto ditto.

Mr. Robert Barlow, Judge and Magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs.

Mr. H. P. Russell, Magistrate and Collector of the Jungle Mehauls.

Mr. R. W. Barlow, Register of Bhaugulpore and Joint Magistrate stationed at Monghyr.

Mr. D. Pringle, Second Register of Bhaugulpore.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 14TH FEB. 1828.

Mr. W. Wilkinson, Collector of Cuttack.

Mr. H. Ricketts, Collector and Joint Magistrate of Balasore.

Mr. A. C. Barwell, Salt Agent at Cuttack.

Mr. C. Blagrave, Salt Agent at Jessore.

FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1828.

NINTH DAY'S DRAWING;
February 14.

PRIZES.

No. 4130 Prize of 20,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 4721 Prize of 10,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 3703 Prize of 2,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 1801 1861 Prizes of 2,000 Sicca Rupees each.
No. 4823 Prize of 1,000 Sicca Rupees.

TENTH DAY'S DRAWING;
February 16.

PRIZES.

No. 1170 Prize of 10,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 2463 Prize of 2,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 709 1965 and 5762 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

ELEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING.
February 18.

PRIZES.

Nos. 2576 5223 Prizes of 20,000 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 5419 4697 Prizes of 5,000 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 1612 1265 Prizes of 2,000 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 324 4950 and 5876 Prize of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

(From the BENGAL HURKARU.*)*

It is but a day or two since our opponent derided the very idea of our insisting on the value of a free press in Asia, as a check upon the conduct of its administration, as a mere sporting of solemn truisms. We were surprized to find him wandering so far out of the track of subserviency. Yesterday however, he has gone off at a tangent in the other extreme. This sort of political yawning, reminds us of an anecdote we once heard of a brother Jonathan, who being asked why he yawed the vessel so confoundedly in a heavy sea, replied "why you see if I fall off two points. I *calculate* that I come too, two points, and so I guess I make the course good in the long run." A few days ago, to talk of the value of a Free Press here, was to sport truisms—yesterday it would seem, that the same paper has doubts whether the press be not altogether an evil. The press at Penang, it is predicted, is a very dangerous affair. In a very despending tone indeed, it is hoped it may do good, but we are left to infer that the writer's fears predominate over his hopes. Yet the Press at Penang is as well guarded against violation of "good order and decorum" as the Press in Calcutta; nay even more so. Here radical mischief may be first spread abroad all over India and then the evil cannot be cured, though the Proprietors, are punished with heavy loss. In Penang the Government allows nothing to be printed without the *imprimatur* of a Secretary. But then there is a reason assigned, why a *well regulated* that is *well fettered* Press in Calcutta, may be a blessing, (so long as we have the *John Bull*, and not one hour longer,) and still be an evil at Penang, which is so complimentary to the good people at that place, that it would be unjust to them not to quote it. Here we are told the "*good sense* of the community." is the charm that renders even the strife-stirring spirit of the *Bull*, innocuous. Alas! for the good people of Penang that they should be in want of that useful staple good sense, which is here so superabundant, and so sweetly, narcotic in its influence, too, for we are assured by the high authority of the *Bull*, that in virtue of it "we all sleep as sound as peaceable folks ought to do!" This is an effect of good sense which we do not remember to have heard of before, perhaps it is a particular species of good sense, and the effusions in that Paper, if we might be so bold as to judge from the occasional effect of reading the *Bull*, we should incline to give its conductors credit for a very considerable share of it, for often have the effusions in it set us to sleep incontinently.

The farewell entertainment to Earl and Countess Amherst is postponed till Thursday the 28th instant, in consequence, we are sorry to state, of the indisposition of Lady Sarah.

NOTICE.

☞ We have been requested to notify to the Subscribers to the Entertainmant proposed to be given to the Earl and Countess Amherst, and to the Society of Calcutta, that in consequence of the dangerous illness of Lady Sarah Amherst, his Lordship has been compelled to decline the Entertainment. A meeting of the Committee of Management and of the Subscribers has been called on Monday morning the 25th instant, at half past 10 A. M. when his Lordship's letter to the Committee will be laid before them.

It was with the deepest concern we learnt by the notice above the Editorial head, which reached us yesterday forenoon, that the illness of Lady Sarah Amherst is so severe, that the Earl and Countess have deemed it necessary to decline the proposed Farewell Entertainment altogether.

PORTUGUESE TRADE WITH CHINA.

In reviewing the causes which have operated in accelerating the rise and fall of nations, much useful information may be communicated by the Philosophical Historian. In the decay of the Mother Country the colonies must inevitably be involved unless they have attained a strength and importance sufficient to enable them to shake off the maternal restraint; for no nation without extensive commerce can well govern distant possessions. This fact is amply illustrated by the Portuguese, Spanish, and Dutch nations, on the first of which only, is it our present intention to treat.

The general decay of the Portuguese nation may be dated from its subjection to the Spanish crown, which sacrificed for the mines of Mexico, and Peru, its own Arts and Manufactures, and the whole of the Indian possessions of the Portuguese, the splendid rewards of the zeal and enterprise of Vasco de Gama, Albuquerque, and their talented and able successors.

The first visit of the Portuguese to China was in the year 1517 when eight vessels commanded by Ferdinand Andrada, who was accompanied by Thomas Pereira, an ambassador from the King of Portugal sailed from Goa, for the purpose of opening a trade with China. In consequence of the fair and open dealing of the directors of the expedition, in their intercourse with the Chinese, a most favourable impression was made, and a successful trade carried on. Two only of the eight vessels which composed the fleet were permitted to proceed up the river: the commanders of the Ships which remained below not being actuated by the same honorable motives, which distinguished the others, abused the indulgences granted to them; and by their rash and precipitate conduct, forced the pacific Chinese to the adoption of hostile measures in their own defence. A speedy retreat aided by a storm, which dispersed the force sent against them by the Governor, enabled them to escape to Malacca. Imprisonment which terminated in death was the reward of the ambassadors imprudence. A trade which the Portuguese carried on at the Island of *Sanciam* was followed by the grant, and occupation of Macao; which was given to them in consequence of important services rendered to the Chinese Government in accomplishing the dispersion of Pirates which infested the coast. —The town although built, garrisoned and fortified in the European manner, and provided with officers civil and military for its Government, is held in complete command by the Chinese, who have placed similar officers of their own there, and possess the power at any moment of stopping the provisions for the inhabitants.

Macao exhibits in its spacious dwellings, warehouses, churches, and fortifications, the remains of former opulence and prosperity; and is a place remarkable, more from its local situation and privileges then from its magnitude.

Notwithstanding the decay of Portuguese enterprise, and commercial spirit, at home and abroad, Macao long continued to carry on an extensive and lucrative trade with the mother country, the Brasils, and other Portuguese settlements; the advantages of which were confined to their own subjects. The whole of the ports of India were open to their flag, and by special treaty they enjoyed a trade with Manilla, then an interdicted port to all other foreigners.

Religious intolerance, and priestly intrigue lost them the exclusive and valuable trade of Japan: in which country to commemorate what appeared to them only the type of Treason and the harbinger of Civil War, the Japanese perform an annual ceremony of trampling under foot the sacred emblem of the Catholic faith.

A tame submission to the impositions of the Chinese may be considered as one of the principal causes which have reduced Macao to its present insignificant and dependant state. The gradual and increasing innovations of the petty officers, have now from long continuance, and unresisted operation, become almost established law. No proper ordinance, or enactment, we believe allows, or countenances the extortions to which persons landing in Macao are invariably subjected, and as we conceive this fact to be generally known, it is certainly to be marvelled at that no attempts have yet been made to suppress a custom founded in injustice, and encouraged only by the non-resistance it meets with; as there is no doubt that a proper remonstrance to the higher authorities, would have the desired effect. Examples now on record, abundantly testify that firmness and decision are indispensably necessary, in urging the repeal of an oppressive order, or in soliciting from the Chinese government a right, or privilege, the claim to which is founded in justice. The decline of Portugal has of course had a very sensible effect on all its colonies; and among them Macao has suffered in no inconsiderable degree. These however although important, are by no means the only causes of the present deplorable state of this once prosperous colony. Although situated in a corner of the globe where intestine commotions, or Political intrigue would scarcely be supposed to exis , the crafty schemes, and petty jealousies of its occupants have operated materially in reducing it to its present state. Vain and inordinate hopes of self-aggrandisement, induced one of the civil officers of Macao, to bargain his honor and his fame, in order to obtain an empty title; and to bury in the ruin which his fall occasioned the hopes and fortunes of its wealthiest inhabitants. It is scarcely necessary to add that we allude to the infamous Arriaga, the former Judge. The excellent character of the individual now filling that station, Don Jozé Filippe Pires da Costo, gives a dawn of hope that Macao may gradually regain some degree of its former importance; and it is fervently wished, for the sake of the Colony, that he may be long continued in his situation.

Canton Register, 14th Dec.

English Extracts.

His Majesty has with the promptitude which shews his generous appreciation of the skill and bravery of his Officers, been graciously pleased to name Sir E. Codrington to be a Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and all the Captains and Commanders to be Knights of that Order.

THE COURIER.—NOVEMBER 8.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Captain Charles Dallas was appointed Governor of St. Helena. Captain Montgomerie Hamilton was sworn into the command of the Ship *Dunira*, consigned to Bombay and China.

THE COURIER—NOVEMBER 9.

THE ARMY.

The appointment of General Sir William Keppal, G. C. B as Governor of Guernsey, *vice* General the Earl of Pembroke, deceased, will appear in the *Gazette* of this evening.

The appointment of Field-Marshal his Royal Highness William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester, K. G., G. C. B., and G. C. H., as Governor of Portsmouth, *vice* General Sir William Keppel, G. C. B., appointed Governor of Guernsey, will also appear in the *Gazette* of this evening.

CONFESSION OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

"To descant, at this time of day," observes the *Literary Gazette*, in its criticism on *The Chronicles of the Canongate*, "on the genius of Sir Walter Scott, and the characteristics of his writings, appears to us to be a most superfluous labour. No man living has been the source of so much pleasurable enjoyment to his fellow-creatures throughout the wide world, and the sum of love and gratitude due to him on this account can neither be paid nor calculated. Could we reckon the many weary hours he has beguiled from the mass of human langour and distress, we could tell that he has merited, a hundred fold, all the dross and admiration that ever requited his delightful toils.

"Of such a person we cannot know enough. His delightful letter and family picture in the Bijou has been read with feelings of individual interest and attachment in every quarter; and we are sure his Introduction to these pages (also full of private history) will for the same reason, be esteemed still more highly than even the best wrought of his fictions. In this persuasion, we insert the whole of a document, which, if the public taste accords with our own, will be read with unmixed gratification."

"All who are acquainted with the early history of the Italian stage are aware, the Arlechino is not, in his original conception, a mere worker of marvels with his wooden sword, a jumper into and out of windows, as upon our theatre,—but, as his party-coloured jacket implies, a buffoon or clown, whose mouth, far from being eternally closed as amongst us, it filled, like that of Touch-stone, with quips, and cranks, and witty devices, very often delivered extempore,. It is not easy to guess how he became possessed of his black vizard, which was anciently made in the resemblance of the face of the cat; but it seems that the mask was essential to the performance of the character, as will appear from the following theatrical anecdote. An actor on the Italian stage permitted at the Foire du St. Germain, in Paris, was renowned for his wild, venturous, and extravagant wit, the brilliant sallies and fortunate repartees with which he prodigally seasoned the character of the party-coloured jester. Some critics, whose good will towards a favourite actor was stronger than their judgment, took occasion to remonstrate with the successful performer on the subject of the grotesque vizard. They went wilily to their purpose, observing that his classical and attic wit, his delicate vein of humour, his happy turn for dialogue, was rendered burlesque and ludicrous by this unmeaning and bizarre disguise, and that those attributes would become far more impressive, if aided by the spirit of his eye and the expression of his natural features. The actor's vanity was easily so far engaged as to induce him to make the experimen. He played Harlequin barefaced, but was considered on all hands as having made a total failure. He had lost the audacity which a sense of incognito bestowed, and with all the reckless play of raillery which gave vivacity to his original acting. He cursed his advisers, and resumed his grotesque vizard; but, it is said, without ever being able to regain the careless and successful levity which the consciousness of the disguise had formerly bestowed, Perhaps the Author of Waverly is now about to the incur a risk of the same kind, and endanger his popularity by having laid aside his incognito. It is certainly not a voluntary experiment, like that of Harlequin; for it was my original intention never to have avowed these works during my life-time; and the original manuscripts were carefully preserved (though by the care of others rather than mine), with the purpose of supplying the necessary evidence of the truth when the period of announcing it should arrive. But the affairs of my publishers having unfortunately passed into a management different from their own, I had no right any longer to rely upon secrecy in that quarter; and thus my mask, like my aunt Dinah's in Tristram Shandy, having begun to wax a little threadbare about the chin, it became time to lay it aside with a good grace, unless I desired it should fall in pieces from my face. Yet I had not the slightest intention of choosing the time and place in which the disclosure was finally made; nor was there any concert betwixt my learned and respected friend Lord Meadowbank and myself upon that occasion. It was, as the reader is probably aware, upon the 23d February last, at a public Meeting, called for establishing a professional Theatrical Fund in Edinburgh, that the communication took place. Just before we sat down to table, Lord Meadowbank asked me whether I was still anxious to preserve my incognito on the subject of what was called the Waverly Novels? I did not immediately see the purpose of his Lordship's question, although I certainly might have been led to infer it, and replied, that the secret had now become known to so many people, that I was indifferent on the subject. Lord Meadowbank was thus induced, while doing me the great honour of proposing my health to the meeting, to say something on the subject of these novels, so strongly connecting them with me as the author, that, by remaining silent, I must have stood convicted, either of the actual paternity, or of the still greater crime of being supposed willing to receive, indirectly, praise to which I had no just title. I thus found myself suddenly and unexpectedly placed in the confessional, and had only time to recollect that I had been guided thither by a most friendly hand, and could not, perhaps, find a better public opportunity to lay down a disguise, which began to resemble that of a detected masquerader. I had therefore the task of avowing myself to the numerous and respectable company assembled, as the sole and unaided author of these novels of Waverley, the paternity of which was likely at one time to have formed a controversy of some celebrity. I now think it further necessary to say, that while I take on myself all the merits and demerits attending these compositions, I am bound to acknowledge, with gratitude, hints of subjects and legends which I have received from various quarters, and have occasionally used as a foundation of my fictitious compositions or woven up with them in the shape of episodes. I am bound, in particular, to acknowledge the unremitting kindness of Mr. Joseph Train, supervisor of excise at Dumfring, to whose unwearied industry I have been indebted for many curious traditions, and points of antiquarian interest. It was Mr. Train who recalled to my recollection the history of Old Mortality, although I myself had a personal interview with that celebrated wanderer, so far back as about 1792, when I found him on his usual task. He was then engaged in repairing the gravestones of the Covenanters who had died while imprisoned in the castle of Dunnottar, to which many of them were committed prisoners at the period of Argyle's rising; their place of confinement is still called the Whig's Vault. Mr. Train, however, procured for me far more extensive information concerning this singular person, whose name

was Patterson, than I had been able to acquire during my short conversation with him. He was (as I may have somewhere already stated) a native of the parish of Closeburn, in Dumfriesshire, and it is believed that domestic affliction, as well as devotional feeling, induced him to commence the wandering mode of life, which he pursued for a very long period. It is more than twenty years since Robert Patterson's death, which took place on the high road near Lockerby, where he was found exhausted and expiring. The white pony, the companion of his pilgrimage, was standing by the side of its dying master; the whole furnishing a scene not unfitted for the pencil. The particulars I had from Mr. Train.—Another debt, which I pay most willingly, is that to which I owe to an unknown correspondent to (a lady,) who favoured me with the history of the upright and high principled female, whom, in the Heart of Mid Lothian, I have termed Jeanie Deans. The circumstance of her refusing to save her sister's life by an act of perjury, and undertaking a pilgrimage to London to obtain her pardon, are both represented as true by my fair and obliging correspondent; and they led me to consider the possibility of rendering a fictitious personage interesting by mere dignity of mind and rectitude of principles, assisted by unpretending good sense and temper, without any of the beauty, grace, talent, accomplishment, and wit, to which a heroine of romance is supposed to have a prescriptive right. If the portrait was received with interest by the public, I am conscious how much it was owing to the truth and force of the original sketch, which I regret that I am unable to present to the public, as it was written with much feeling and spirit.—Old and odd books, and a considerable collection of family legends, formed another quarry, so ample, that it was much more likely that the strength of the labourer should be exhausted, than that materials should fail. I may mention, for example's sake, that the terrible catastrophe of the Bride of Lammermoor actually occurred in a Scottish family of rank. The female relative, by whom the melancholy tale was communicated to me many years since, was a near connexion of the family in which the event happened, and always told it with an appearance of melancholy mystery, which enhanced the interest. She had known, in her youth, the brother who rode before the unhappy victim to the fatal altar, who, though then a mere boy, and occupied almost entirely with the gallantry of his own appearance in the bridal procession, could not but remark that the hand of his sister was moist, and cold as that of a statue. It is unnecessy further to withdraw the veil from this scene of family distress, nor, although it occurred more than a hundred years since, might it be altogether agreeable to the representatives of the families concerned in the narrative. It may be proper to say, that the events are imitated; but I had neither the means nor intention of copying the manner, or tracing the characters, of the persons concerned in the real story. Indeed, I may here state generally, that although I have deemed historical personages free subject of deleniation, I have never on any occasion violated the respect due to private life. It was indeed, impossible that traits proper to persons, both living and dead, with whom I have had intercourse in society, should not have risen to my pen in such works as Waverly and those which followed it. But I have always studied, to generalise the portraits, so that they should still seem, on the whole, the productions of fancy, though possessing some resemblance to real individuals. Yet I must own my attempts have not in this last particular been uniformely successful. There are men whose characters are so peculiarly marked, that the delineation of some leading and principal feature inevitably places the whole person before you in his individuality. Thus, the character of Jonathan Oldbuck, in the Antiquary, was partly founded on that of an old friend of my youth, to whom I am indebted for introducing me to Shakspeare, and other invaluable favours; but I thought I had so completely disguised the likeness, that it could not be recognised by by any one now alive—I was mistaken, however, and indeed had endangered what I desired should be considered as a secret; for I afterwards learned that a highly respectacle gentleman, one of the few surviving friends of my father, and an acute critic, had said, upon the appearance of the work, that he was now convinced who was the author of it, as he recognised, in the Antiquary, traces of the character of a very intimate friend of my father's family.—I may here also notice, that the sort of exchange of gallantry, which is represented as taking place betwixt the Baron of Bradwardine and Colonel Talbort, is a liberal fact. The real circumstances of the anecdote, alike honourable to Whig and Tory, are these:—Alexander Stewart, of Invernahyle—a name which I cannot write without the warmest recollections of gratitude to the friend of my childhood, who first introduced me to the Highlands, their traditions, and their manners—had been engaged actively in the troubles of 1745. As he charged at the battle of Preston with his clan, the Stewarts of Appine, he saw an officer of the opposite army standing alone by a battery of four cannon, of which he discharged three on the advancing Highlanders, and then drew his sword. Invernahyle rushed on him, and required him to surrender. 'Never to rebels!' was the undaunted reply, accompanied with a longe, which the Highlander received on his target; but instead of using his sword in cutting down his now defenceless antagonist, he employed it in parrying the blow of a Lochabare axe, aimed at the officer by the Miller, one of his own followers, a grim-looking old Highlander, whom I remember to have seen. Thus overpowered, Lieut-Col. Allen Whiteford, a gentleman of rank and consequence, as well as a brave officer, gave up his sword, and with it his purse and watch, which Invernahyle accepted, to save them from his followers. After the affair was over, Mr. Stewart sought ont his prisoner, and they were introduced to each other by the celebrated John Roy Stewart, who acquainted Colonel Whiteford with the qualily of his captor, and made him aware of the necesity of receiving back his property, which he was inclined to leave in the hands into which it had fallen. So great became the confidence established betwixt them, that Invernahyle obtained from the Chevalier his freedom upon parole; and soon afterwards, having been sent back to the Highlands to raise men, he visited Col. Whiteford at his own house, and spent two happy days with him and his Whig friends, without thinking, on either side, of the civil war which was then raging. When the battle of Colloden put an end to the hopes of Charles Edward, Invernahyle, wounded and unable to move, was borne from the field by the faithful zeal of his retainers. But as he had been a distinguished Jacobite, his family and property were exposed to the system of vindictive destruction too generally carried into execution through the country of the insurgents.—It was now Colonel Whiteford's time to exert himself, and he wearied all the authorities, civil and military, with his solicitations for pardon to the saver of his life, or at least for a protection for his wife and family. His applications were for a long time unsuccessful! 'I was found with the mark of the beast upon me in every list,' was Invernahyle's expression. At length Colonel Whiteford applied to the Duke of Cumberland, and urged his suit with every argument which he could think of. Being still repulsed, he took his commission from his bosom, and, having said something of his own and his family's services to the House of Hanover, begged to resign his situation in their service, since he could not be permitted to shew his gratitude to the person to whom he owed his life. The Duke, struck with his earnestness, desired him to take up his commission, and granted the protection required for the family of Invernahyle. The chieftain himself lay concealed in a cave near his own house, before which a small body of regular soldiers was encamped. He could hear their muster-roll called every morning, and their drums beat to quarters at night, and not a change of the centinels escaped him. As it was suspected that he was lurking somewhere on the property, his family were closely watched, and compelled to use the utmost precaution in supplying him with food. One of his daughters, a child of eight or ten years old, was employed, as the agent least likely to be suspected. She was an instance, among others, that a time of danger and difficulty creates a premature sharpness of intellect. She made herself acquainted among soldeirs, till she became so familiar to them, that her motions escaped their notice; and her practice was, to stroll away into the neighbourdood of the cave, and leave what slender supply of food she carried for that purpose, under some remarkable stone, or the root of some tree, where her father might find it as he crept by night from his lurking-place. Times became milder, and my excellent friend was relieved from proscription by the Act of Indemnity. Such is the interesting story which I have rather injured than improved, by the manner in which it is told in *Waverley*. This incident, with several other circumstances illustrating the tales in question, was communicated by me to my late lamented friend, William Erskine, (a Scottish judge, by the title of Lord Kinnedder), who afterwards reviewed, with far too much partiality, the Tales of my Landlord, for the Quarterly Review of January 1817. In the same article are contained other illustrations of the novels, with which I supplied my accomplished friend, who took the trouble to write the review.—The reader who is desirous of such information, will find the original of Meg Merilees, and I believe of one or two other personages of the same cast of character, in the article referred to. I may also mention, that the tragic and savage circumstances which are represented as preceding the birth of AllanM'Aulay, in the Legend of Montrose, really happened in the family of Stewart of Ardvoiroch. The wag-r about the candlesticks, whose place was supplied by Highland torch-bearers was laid and won by one of the MacDonalds of Keppoch. There can be but little amusement in winnowing out the few grains of truth which are contained in this mass of empty fiction. I may, however, before dismissing the subject, allude to the various localities which have been affixed to some of the scenery introduced into these novels, by which, for example, Wolfs, Hope is identified with Fast Castle, in Berkshire Tillietudlem with Draphane, in Clydesdale; and the valley in the Monastery, called Glendearg, with the dale of the Allan, above Lord Somerville's villa near Melrose. I can only say, that, in these and other instances, I had no purpose of describing any particular local spot; and the resemblance must therefore be of that general kind which necessarily exists betwixt scenes of the same character. The iron-bound coast of Scotland affords upon its headlands and promontories fifty such castles as Wolf's-Hope, every country has a valley more or less resembling Glendearg; and if castles like Tillietudlem, or mansions like the Baron of Bradwardine's, are now less frequently to be met with, it is owing to the rage of indiscriminate destruction, which has removed or ruined so many monuments of antiquity, when they were not protected by their inaccessible situation. The scraps of poetry which have been in most cases tacked to the beginning of chapters in these novels, are sometimes quoted either from reading or from memory, but, in the general case, are pure invention. I found it too troublesome to turn to the collection of the British poets to discover apposite mottos, and, in the situation of the theatrical mechanist who, when the white paper which represented his shower of snow was exhausted, continued the storm by snowing brown, I drew on my memory as long as I could, and when that failed, eked it out with invention, I believe that, in some cases, where actual names are affixed to the supposed quotations, it would be to little purpose to seek them in the works of the authors referred to. And now the reader may expect me, while in the confessional, to explain the motives why I have so long persisted in disclaiming the works of which I am now writing. To this it would be difficult to give any other reply, save that of Corporal Nym—"It was the humour or caprice of the time." I hope it will not be construed into ingratitude to the public, to whose indulgence I have owed much more than to any merit of my own, if I confess that I am, and have been, more indifferent to success, or to failure, as an author, than may be the case with others, who feel more strongly the passion for literary fame, probably because they are justly conscious of a better title to it. It was not until I had attained the age of thirty years that I made any serious attempt at distinguishing myself as an author; and, at that period, men's hopes, desires, and wishes, have usually acquired something of a decisive character, and are not eagerly and easily diverted into a new channel. When I made the discovery (for to me it was one) that, by amusing myself with composition, which I felt a delightful occupation, I could also give pleasure to others, and became aware that literary pursuits were likely to engage in future a considerable portion of my time, I felt some alarm that I might acquire those habits of jealousy and fretfulness which have lessened, and even degraded, the character of the children of imagination, and rendered them, by petty squabbles and mutual irritability, the laughing-stock of the people of the world. I resolved, therefore, in this respect, to guard my breast (perhaps an unfriendly critic may add, my brow) with triple brass, and as much as possible to avoid resting my thoughts and wishes upon literary success, lest I should endanger my own peace of mind and tranquillity, by literary failure. It would argue either stupid apathy or ridiculous affectation to say that I have been insensible to the public applause, when I have been honoured with its testimonies; and still more highly do I prize the invaluable friendships which some temporary pupularity has enabled me to form among those most distinguished by talents and genius, and which I venture to hope now rest upon a basis more firm than the circumstances which gave rise to them. Yet, feeling all these advantages, as a man ought to do, and must do, I may say, with truth and confidence, that I have tasted of the intoxicating cup with moderation, and that I have never, either in conversation or correspondence, encouraged discussions respecting my own literary pursuits. On the contrary, I have usually found such topics, even when introduced from motives most flattering to myself rather embarrassing and disagreeable. I have now frankly told my motives for concealment, so far as I am conscious of having any, and the public will forgive the egotism of the detail, as what is necessarily connected with it. The author, so long and loudly called for, has appeared on the stage and made his obeisance to the audience. Thus far his conduct is a mark of respect. To linger in their presence would be intrusion. I have only to repeat, that I avow myself in print, as formerly in words, the sole and unassisted author of all the Novels published as the composition of the "Author of Waverley." I do this without shame, for I am unconscious that there is any thing in their composition which deserves reproach, either on the score of religion or morality; and without any feeling of exultation, because, whatever may have been their temporary success. I am well aware how much their reputation depends upon the caprice of fashion; and I have already mentioned the precarious tenure by which it is held, as a reason for displaying no great avidity in grasping at the possession. I ought to mention, before concluding, that twenty persons at least were, either from intimacy or from the confidence which circumstances render necessary, participant of this secret; and as there was no instance to my knowledge, of any one of the number breaking the confidence required from them, I am the more obliged to them, because the slight and trivial character of the mystery was not qualified to inspire much respect to those entrusted with it. As for the work which follows, it was meditated, and in part printed, long before the avowal of the novels took place and originally commenced with a declaration that it was neither to have introduction nor preface of any kind? This long proem, prefixed to a work intended not to have any, may, however, serve to shew how human purposes, in the most trifling as well as the most important affairs, are liable to be controlled by the course of events. Thus, we begin to cross a strong river with our eyes and our resolution fixed on the point of the opposite shore, on which we purpose to land; but gradually giving way to the torrent, are glad, by the aid perhaps of branch or bush, to extricate ourselves at some distant and perhaps dangerous landing place, much further down the stream than that on which we had fixed our intentions. Hoping that the courteous reader will afford to a known and familiar acquaintance some portion of the favour which he extended to a disguised candidate for his applause, I beg leave to subscribe myself his obliged humble Servant,

"WALTER SCOTT."

"Abbotsford, Oct. 1. 1827."

CHRONICLES OF THE CANONGATE.

The following is an extract from *The Highland Widow*, by far the most powerful of the tales contained in the present volumes. It is an interview between the widow and her son, when, after thinking that he had left her to follow the avocations of plunder in which his father had fallen, and which she had strenuously impressed upon him to pursue, she finds that he has enlisted instead, in the service of the established King. The return of the young man is thus described.—

"'Hope deferred,' saith the Royal sage, 'maketh the heart sick;' and strong as was Elspat's constitution she began to experince that it was unequal to the toils to which her anxious and immoderate affection subjected her, when early one morning the appearance of a traveller on the lonely mountain-road, revived hopes which had begun to sink into listless despair. There was no sign of Saxon subjugation about the stranger. At a distance she could see the flutter of the belted-plaid, that drooped in graceful folds behind him, and the plume that, placed in the bonnet, showed rank and gentle birth. He carried a gun over his shoulder, the claymore was swinging by his side, with its usual appendages, the dirk, the pistol, and the *sporrom-molloch*.* Ere yet her eye had scanned all these particulars, the light step of the traveller was hastened, his arm waved in token of recognition—a moment more, and Elspat held in her arms her darling son, dressed in the garb of his ancestors, and looking, in her maternal eyes, the fairest among ten thousand.

"'The first outpouring of affection it would be impossible to describe. Blessings mingled with the most endearing epithets which her energetick language affords, in striving to express the wild rapture of Elspat's joy. Her board was heaped hastily with all she had to offer; and the mother watched the young soldier, as he partook of the refreshment, with feelings how similar to, yet how different from, those with which she had seen him draw his first sustenance from her bosom!

"When the tumult of joy was appeased, Etspat became anxious to know her son's adventures since they parted, and could not help greatly censuring his rashness for traversing the hills in the Highland dress in the broad sunshine, when the penalty was so heavy, and so many red soldiers were abroad in the country.

"'Fear not for me, mother,' said Hamish, in a tone designed to relieve her anxiety, and and yet somewhat embarrassed; 'I may wear the *breecan*† at the gate of Fort-Augustus, if I like it.

"'Oh, be not too daring, my beloved Hamish, though it be the fault which best becomes thy father's son—yet be not too daring! Alas, they fight not now, as in former days, with fair weapons, and on equal terms, but take odds of numbers and of arms, so that the feeble and the strong are alike levelled by the shot of a boy. And do not think me unworthy to be called your father's widow, and your mother, because I speak thus; for God knoweth, that, man to man, I would peril thee against the best in Breadalbane, and broad Lorne besides.'

"'I assure you, my dearest mother,' replied Hamish, 'that I am in no danger. But have you seen Mac Phadraick, mother, and what has he said to you on my account?'

"'Silver he left me in plenty, Hamish; but the best of his comfort was, that you were well, and would see me soon. But beware of Mac Phadraick, my son; for when he called himself the friend of your father, he better loved the most worthless stirk in his herd, than he did the life blood of MacTavish Mhor. Use his services, therefore, and pay him for them—for it is thus we should deal with the unworthy; but take my counsel, and trust him not.'

"Hamish could not suppress a sigh, which seemed to Elspat to intimate, that the caution came too late. 'What have you done with him?' she continued eager and alarmed. 'I had money of him, and he gives not that without value—he is none of those who exchange barely for chaff. Oh, if you repent your of

* The goat-skin pouch worn by the Highlanders round their waist.

† That which is variegated, i. e. the tartan.

(Continued in the Second Supplement.)

SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12TH 1828.

(*Continued from the Supplement.*

your bargain, and if it be one which you may break off without disgrace to your manhood, take back his silver, and trust not to his fair words.'

"'It may not be, mother,' said Hamish; 'I do not repent my engagement, unless that it must make me leave you soon.'

"'Leave me! how leave me! Silly boy, think you I know not what duty belongs to the wife or mother of a daring man? Thou art but a boy yet; and when thy father had been the dread of the country for twenty years, he did not despise my company and assistance, but often said my help was worth that of two strong gillies.

"'It is not on that score, mother; but since I must leave the country——'

"'Leave the country,' replied his mother, interrupting him; 'and think you that I am like a bush, that is rooted to the soil where it grows, and must die if carried elsewhere. I have breathed other winds than these of Ben Cruachan—I have followed your father to the wilds of Ross, and the impenetrable deserts of Y. Mac Y. Mhor—Tush, man my limbs, old as they are, will bear me as far as your young feet can trace the way.

"'Alas, mother,' said the young man, with a faltering accent, 'but to cross the sea——'

"'The sea! who am I that I should fear the sea? Have never been in a birling in my life—never known the Sound Mull, the Isles of Tres bornish, and the rough rocks of Harris?

"'Alas, mother, I go far, from all these—I am enlisted in one of the new regiments, and we go against the French in America.'

"'Enlisted!' uttered the astonished mother—'against *my* will—without my consent—You could not—you would not,'—then rising up, and assuming a posture of almost imperial command, 'Hamish, you dared not!'

"Despair, mother, dares every thing,' answered Hamish, in a tone of Melancholy resolution. 'What should I do here, where I can scarce get bread for myself and you, and when the times are growing daily worse? Would you but sit down and listen, I would convince you I have acted for the best.'

"With a bitter smile Elspat sat down, and the same severe ironical expression was on her features, as, with her lips firmly closed, she listened to his vindication.

"Hamish went on, without being disconcerted by her expected displeasure. 'When I left you, dearest mother, it was to go to Mac Phadraick's house; for although I knew he is crafty and wordly, after the fashion of the Sassenach, yet he is wise, and I thought how he would teach me, as it would cost him nothing, in which way I could mend our estate in the world.'

"'Our estate in the world!" said Elspat, losing patience at the word; 'and went you to a base fellow with a soul no better than that of a cowherd, to ask counsel about your conduct? Your father asked none, save at his courage and his sword,'

"'Dearest mother,' answered Hamish, 'how shall I convince you that you live in this land of our fathers, as if our fathers were yet living? You walk as it were in a dream, surrounded by the phantoms of those who have been long with the dead. When my father lived and fought, the great respected the Man of the strong right hand, and the rich feared him. He had protection from MacAllan M——, and from Caberface, and tribute from meaner men. That is ended, and his son would only earn a disgraceful and unpitied death, by the practices which gave his father credit and power among those who wear the breecan. The land is conquered—its lights are quenched—Glengary, Lochiel, Perth, Lord Lewis, all the high Chiefs are dead or in exile. We may mourn for it, but we cannot help it. Bonnet, broadsword, and sporran—power, strength, and wealth, were all lost on Drummosse-muir.'

"'It is false!' said Elspat, fiercely; 'you, and such like dastardly spirits, are quelled by your own faint hearts, not by the strength of the enemy; you are like the fearful waterfowl, to whom the least cloud in the sky seems the shadow of the eagle.'

"'Mother,' said Hamish, proudly, 'lay not faint heart to my charge. I go where men are wanted who have strong arms and bold hearts too. I leave a desert for a land where I may gather fame.'

"'And you leave your mother to perish in want, age, and solitude,' said Elspat, essaying successively every means of moving a resolution, which she began to see was more deeply rooted than she had at first thought.

"'Not so, neither,' he answered; I leave you to comfort and certainty, which you have yet never known. Barcaldine's son is made a leader, and with him I have enrolled myself; Mac Phadraick acts for him, and raises men, and finds his own in it.'

"'That is the truest word of the tale, were all the rest is as false as hell,' said the old woman, bitterly.

"'But we are to find our good in it also,' continued Hamish; 'for Barcaldine is to give you a shieling in his wood of Letter findreight, with grass for your goats, and a cow, when you please to have one, on the common; and my own pay, dearest mother, though I am far away, will do more than provide you with meal, and with all else you can want. Do not fear for me. I enter as a private gentleman; but I will return, if hard fighting and regular duty can deserve it, an officer, ad with half dollar a-day.'

"'Poor child!—replied Elspat, in a tone of pity, mingled with contempt, 'and you trust MacPhadraick?'

"'I might, mother'—said Hamish, the dark red colour of his race crossing his forehead and cheeks, 'for Mac Phadraick knows the blood which flows in my veins, and is aware, that should he break trust with you, he might count the days which could bring Hamish back to Dreadalbane, and number those of his life within three suns more. I would kill him at his own hearth, did he break his word with me—I would, by the great Being who made us both."

"The look and attitude of the young soldier for a moment overawed Elspat; she was unused to see him express a deep and bitter mood, which reminded her so strongly of his father, but she resumed her remonstrances in the same taunting manner in which she had commenced them.

"'Poor boy!' she said; 'and you think that at the distance of half the world your threats will be heard or thought of! But, go—go—place your neck under him of Hanover's yoke, against whom every true Gael fought to the death—Go, disown the royal Stuart, for whom your father, and his fathers, and your mother's fathers, have crimsoned many a field with their blood. Go, put your head under the belt of one of the race of Dermid, whose children murdered—Yes,' she added, with a wild shriek, 'murdered your mother's fathers in their peaceful dwellings at Glencoe! Yes,' she again exclaimed, with a wilder and shriller scream, 'I was then unborn,, but my mother has told me—and I attended to the voice of *my* mother—well I remember her words! They came in peace, and were received in friendship, and blood and fire arose, and screams and murder!

"'Mother,' answerd Hamish, mournfully, but with a decided tone, 'all that I have thought over—there is not a drop of the blood of Glencoe on the noble hand of Barcaldine—with the unhappy house of Glenlyon the curse remains, and on them God hath avenged it.

"'You speak like the Saxon priest already,' replied his mother; 'will you not better stay, and ask a kirk from Allan Mhor, that you may preach forgiveness to the race of Dermid?'

"'Yesterday was yesterday,' answered. Hamish, 'and to-day is-to-day. When the clans are crushed and confounded together, it is well and wise that their hatreds and their feuds should not survive their independence and their power. He that cannot execute vengeance like a man, should not harbour useless enmity like a craven. Mother, young Barcaldine is true and brave; I know that Mac Phadraick counselled him that he should not let me take leave of you, lest you dissuaded me from my purpose; but he said, 'Hamish Mac Tavish is the son of a brave man, and he will not break his word.' Mother, Barcaldine leads an hundred of the bravest of the sons of the Gael in their native dress, and with their fathers' arms—heart to heart—shoulder. to shoulder. I have sworn to go with him—he has trusted me, and I will trust him.'

"At this reply, so firmly and so resolvedly pronounced, Elspat remained like one thunder struck, and sunk in despair. The arguments which she had considered so irresistibly conclusive, had recoiled like a wave from a rock. After a long pause, she filled her son's quaigh, and presented it to him with an air of dejected deference and submission.

"'Drink, she said, 'to thy father's roof-tree, ere you leave it for ever; and tell me,—since the chains of a new King, and of a new Chief, whom your fathers knew not save as mortal enemies, are fastened upon the limbs of your father's son,—tell me how many links you count upon them?'

"Hamish took the cup, but looked at her as if uncertain of her meaning. She proceeded in a raised voice; 'Tell me,' she said, 'for I have a right to know, for how many days the will of those you have made your masters permits me to look upon you?—In other words, how many are the days of my life? for when you leave me, the earth has nought besides worth living for!'

"'Mother,' replied Hamish MacTavish, 'for six days I may remain with you, and if you will set out with me on the fifth, I will conduct you in safety to your new dwelling. But if you remain here, then will I depart on the seventh by day-break—then, as at the last moment, I must set out for Dunbarton, for if I appear not on the eighth day, I am subject to punishment as a deserter, and am dishonoured as a soldier and a gentlemen.'

"'Your father's foot,' she answered, 'was free as the wind on the hearth—it were as vain to say to him, where goest thou, as to ask that viewless driver of the clouds, wherefore blowest thou. Tell me under what penalty thou must,—since go thou must, and go thou wilt—return to thy thraldom.'

"'Call it not thraldom, mother, it is the service of an honourable soldier—the only service which is now open to the son of MacTavish Mhor.'

"'Yet say what is the penalty if thou shoudst not return?' replied Elspat.

"'Military punishment as a deserter,' answered Hamish writhing, however, as his mother failed not to observe, under some internal feelings, which she resolved to probe to the uttermost

"'And that;' she said, with assumed calmness, which her glancing eye disowned, 'is the punishment of a disobedient hound, is it not?'

"'To me it is something,' replied Elspat, 'since I know better than thou, that where there is power to inflict, there is often the will to do so without cause. I would pray for thee, Hamish and I must know against what evils I should beseech Him who leave none unguarded, to protect thy youth and simplicity.'

"'Mother,' said Hamish, 'it signifies little to what a criminal may be exposed, if a man is determined not to be such. Our Highland chiefs used also to punish their vassals, and, as I have heard, severely—Was it not Lachlan Mac Ian whom we remember of old, whose head was struck off by order of his chieftain for shooting at the stag before him?'

"'Ay,' said Elspat, 'and right he had to lose it, since he dishonoured the father of the people even in the face of the assembled clan. But the chiefs were noble in their ire—they punished with the sharp blade, and not with the batton. Their punishments drew blood, but they did not confer dishonour. Canst thou say the same for the laws under whose yoke thou hast placed they free born neck?'

"'I cannot—mother—I cannot.' said Hamish, mournfully 'I saw them punish a Sassenach for deserting, as they called it, his banner. He was scourged—I own it—scourged like a hound who has effended an imperious master. I was sick at the sight—I confess it. But the punishment of dogs is only for those worse than dogs, who know not how to keep their faith.'

"'To this infamy, however. thou hast subjected thyself, Hamish,' replied Elspat, 'if thou shouldst give, or thy officers take measure of offence against three. I speak no more to thee on they purpose. Were the sixth day from this morning's sun my dying day, and thou wert to stay to close mine eyes, thou wouldst run the risk of being lashed like a dog at a post—yes! unless thou hadst the gallant heart to leave me to die alone, and upon my desolate hearth, the last spark of thy father's fire, and of thy forsaken mother's life, to be extinguished together!—Hamish traversed the hut with an impatient and angry pace.

"'Mother,' he said at length, 'concern not yourself about such things. I cannot be subjected to such infamy, for never will I deserve it; and were I threatened with it, I should know how to die before I was so far disbonoured.

"'There spoke the son of the husband of my heart!' replied Elspat; and she changed the discourse, and seemed to listen in melancholy acquiescence, when her son reminded her how short the time was which they were permited to pass in each other's society, and entreated that it might be spent without useless and unpleasant recollections respecting the circumstances under which they must soon be separated."

GENERAL GOURGAUD AND SIR WALTER SCOTT.

(*From the New Times.*)

PARIS OCT. 26.

The pamphlet in answer to Sir Walter Scott" attack upon General Gourgaud, which I before mention to you, has been just published. It contains a translation of the letter from Sir Walter, dated the 14th September, together with translations of the official documents attached to it. After each of these the General has placed his replies to the charges they contain; and then follows what he calls his "Repouse du Général Gourgaud."

ANSWER, &c.

Forced a second time to overcome the just repugnance which I have to any discussion with Sir Walter Scott, I shall show, in fulfilling that task, the moderation with which the feelings of an honest conscience, and of a detire to perform his duty, can inspire a man of sonour. My letter of August 8th has compelled my accuser, I might say my enemy, po quit the field of suppression, to arrive at what he considers positive proofs. This is what I particularly desired. His answer and his pretended proofs have appeared in the London prints and I shall myself give a translation of them to the public. My task might be limited to this, for it sufficient to be in possession of those pieces, and of my notes, in order to perceive the futility of the communications that the English romancer accuses me of having made, and the perfidy with which they have been misrepresented in his work. and given out under official titles calculated to gain for them a verisimilitude and and imaginary importence. I shall add, notwithstanding, some observations, in order to give absolute conviction to every mind.

OBSERVATION FIRST.—ON WHAT WAS THE OBJECT OF SIR WALTER SCOTT'S WORK.

When the rumour went abroad that the romancer of England had dared to cope with the French Revolution, and with that ever famous man who had so happily put an end to it, it was thought that he would have felt that his known habits of converting history into romance imposed on him, more than on any other, the obligation of collecting the testimony of the living historic monuments, which France still possesses, and of examining even to the ruins of that Empire of which he had to narrate the wonders and the fall. The public expectation has been completely disappointed. It was not difficult to observe, at a single perusal, that the history, announced with so much noise, presented no new document, and that the author, omitting those conscientious researches already undertaken by himself for works of minor importance, had drawn his materials solely from the English journals of the day, and from a few apocryphal writings. Every circumstance attested the precipitancy of the work, the indifferent choice of the materials, and the most unpardonable negligence. One epoch alone was treated with particular care, namely, the treacherous hospitality of the *Bellerophon*, and the homicidal captivity of St. Helena. And when it is considered that it was the English Government that opened its archives to the writer, is it not fair to conclude that the History of Napoleon was merely the pretext of a work commanded, undertaken, and hastily published, as the only justification of those double crimes? Only let us remark the conduct of those persons whom all the world accuse! At the moment of the catastrophe, they spread abroad every where a report, that their illustrious victim had sunk under an hereditary disorder. Formal accounts of the inspection of the body were published, and they stated that there was a perforation of the stomach. To explain this ravage, an endeavour was made to establish the necessity of all the members of the family dying of the same disease as their father? But Napoleon had never complained of his stomach; at St. Helena he frequently boasted of its excellence; he spoke of it thus even in 1818, at my departure. Besides, the theory so conveniently invented by those who, perhaps, had need of it, is contradicted by facts. Two sisters of Napoleon are dead, yet neither of them suffered by stomach complaints, and the five brothers and sisters still alive have never experienced any symptoms of that affection, which, in his case, was declared hereditary. Would it not be at least strange, that of eight members of the family, the paternal disorder should have been transmitted to Napoleon only—to a man gifted with the best possible temperament, and with a constitution which was in every part admirably balanced? And besides, does not the advance of medical science show, that inurate maladies are similar to imported ones! Though policy still protects in them certain useful errors, reason sees in these nothing but worn-out prejudices.

This allegation not being of a nature to gain the slightest credit with futurity, there would remain suspicions still more serious respecting the death of Napoleon!

But what violence must not the generous government of the Castlereaghs and the Bathurts have experienced, to be compelled to such extremities? Up to that moment their conduct had been so noble—so honest? It is not such Statesmen that will be accused of having stirred up treasons—excited assassins—fabricated infernal machines—and prepared poisons more subtile than those of Locusta! Doubtless, sustained by a good conscience, they did not even think of justifying themselves against accusations of this nature. But, as they felt the weakness of their arguments in favour of the supposition of an hereditary disease, they saw that the care of their reputation required a better justification, and hence the decorated story got up by Sir Walter Scott! It is no longer of a paternal cancer that Napoleon died, but of the irritation excited by the re-doubled precautions adopted towards him, which his pride led him to consider as insults. The Giant, as was said of a celebrated woman, was killed by pin-scratches? Yet, even according to this hypothesis, the responsibility of his death would not bear the less upon his gaolers. It was necessary, therefore, to prove that it was not of their own free will that the English Ministers were impelled to such rigours. Their magnanimity would most certainly have repelled the idea of those odious restrictions, if the safaty of the State had not imposed on them the necessity of them. But how was it to be believed that at two thousand leagues from Europe, and a captive in that inaccessible dungeon, to which the Atlantic serves as a ditch, the hero should be an object of real fear to all powerful England?

Has it been discovered that he attempted to corrupt his gaolers? Did he arm any of his confederates for his deliverance! No; but still he might have escaped; it was one of his officers that told us so! It is then that officer, and not we, that ought to be accused of the death of that great man. Such is the origin of the fable got up by the English romancer, in order to cast upon me the consequence

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of those atrocious measures, adopted in consequence of the regulations of the 9th October, 1816; that is to say, two years previous to the period when I had, for the first time, any communication with Sir Hudson Lowe.

SECOND OBSERVATION—NATURE OF THE DOCUMENTS.

The documents published by Sir Walter Scott are two in number. One without date represented by him as a faithful extract from sixteen quarto volumes of official correspondence; the other is an authenticated report of Mr. Goulburn * to his immediate superior, the Colonial Minister.

Sir Walter Scott, finding in these documents a kind of coincidence, sees in this a proof of their truth. It appears to me, that an impartial historian would have seen nothing but the repetition of a former account, without any authenticity, and would have given to them only that degree of credit which is in countries given to a police report. A Minister of State may guide himself in many circumstances, by indications, and probabilities, because, in business, time is every thing, and success, which policy aims at, is not to be obtained always by considerations of just and unjust. But an historian is not pressed for time; he ought, if he would write conscientiously, hear one party after he has heard the other; his commission is that of a judge only. Sir Walter Scott does not deny the force of this objection. To weaken it he states, that the declarations in question are not signed, but that they rest upon my word of honour. I declare that I never gave any other than that which follows:—

"General Baron Gourgand declares on his word of honour to his Excellency the Lieutenant-General Sir Hudson Lowe, Governor of St. Helena, that he is not bearer of any paper, pamphlet, or letter, from the persons at Longwood, contrary to the regulations established for their detention, or different from those that have been inspected.

"St. Helena, this 18 h March, 1818.

(Signed) "The General Baron GOURGAUD. A true copy. (Signed) "HUDSON LOWE."

This assurance I made no difficulty in giving. It is, according to the military code, and is one of the regulations on which the liberty of a prisoner depends. To suppose that I had made communications which a view to obtain a direct passage to Europe, is a miserable invention of the English writer. It is founded only on his assertion, and I assert the direct contrary. I always displayed the utmost indifference in respect to the place whither I was sent, well convinced that the expression of a desire of that kind would furnish a motive for refusal. Sir Walter Scott endeavours to make it be believed that the extracts which he publishes are the result of interrogatories which I underwent, or of communications which I had made to the Governor immediately after my arrival in St. Helena; the assertion is positively false! I declare, as I have already done in my letter of the 28th August, that I had no intercourse with Sir Hudson Lowe, except in 1818, that is to say, during the few days after I quitted Longwood, that I was obliged to wait for the vessel that was to convey me to Europe. It is with signal perfidy that Sir Walter Scott has omitted to put the dates to the extracts of the Governor's reports. They are all of 1818, and I defy any one to prove the countrary Thus falls to the ground all the scaffolding of romance by which he seeks to justfy the conduct of the British Ministry. How can he account, by pretended communications in 1818, for the rigour of the regulation of the 9th Oct. 1816? Let us now consider the report of Mr. Goulburn. The English romancer pretends that, in order to destroy the assertion of that Ministerial agent, something more than mine is requisite. I am vain enough to believe the country. Yet I consent to rest the denial which I have given in my notes and which I reiterate here, on other considerations. The policy of England is well known. The statesmen of that country have at all times thought that every thing was permitted to them; and the Emperor who knew them well, seems to have foreseen my position, and himself to have taken up my defence. when he pronounced those words which I have chosen for my motto. The British Ministry must have seen, that, one day or other, it would be exposed to grave accusations and that it must husband its means of defence; I doubt not, that it has in reserve a magazine of iniquities and of calumnies, whence it can draw as it sees occasion. Sir Walter Scott boasts of the veracity of Goulburn but he boasted also of that of Lord Sidmouth, and of his Secretary, Mr. Hobhouse, and yet both the one and the other were publicly convicted of falsehood in respect of me. It must be remembered, that when I charged them with having secretly violated the *portefeuille*, which they took from me, they pretended that my compaint was "utterly destitute of foundation;" yet, the legal report of the Magistrate of Hamburgh, covered them with shame in open Parliament! Mr. Goulburn is unquestionably not more worthy of belief than his colleagues.

Sir Walter Scott supposes that I made use of the expressions attributed to me, merely as tales to deceive the English Ministry. Assuredly, if that had been required, no one could have blamed the bearer of the celebrated letter to the Prince Regent, the witness of the events on board the *Bellerophon*, for replying by dissimulation and trick so perfidious and deceitful enemies. But I had no need of much means; the essential matter for me was, to conceal from them what they wished to know, and that I effected.

My notes on the documents specify what I consider as forged. As to the allegations, which I have not refuted, as they are of no importance, I fear not to allow them to stand, although my memory does not enable me to recall the words that are attributed to me.

THIRD OBSERVATION. PRINCIPAL ACCUSATION.

Sir Walter Scott accuses me—

1. Of having represented the Emperor's health to be good.

2. Of having made known that he kept in reserve a sum of 240,000 francs.

3 Of having announced that the *restrictions* could not hinder his flight.

I proceed to answer in succession these three imputations—

1. His health.—At the period when I left Long-wood, the health of the Emperor, who had been obliged to give up taking exercise on horse back, was altered. He had felt pain in the hypochondriac region, and a little swelling in the legs. But the functions of the stomach were by no means impeded. and I have seen this Prince dictate without difficulty several hours no rising from table. He often boasted of the goodness of his chest and stomach. Considering every thing, however his frame might have been enfeebled, he supported his situation with more energy than any of us.

Thus, when on my departure from Longwood, I heard the circle of *Plantation house* conversing respecting the Prince's health, and of the possibility that he might have experienced *the commencement of a disorder which had been futal to his father*. I exclaimed warmly against any such supposition! I represented his constitution as robust; I instanced that of his mother of his brothers of his sisters, and I said that his ailments were the effect only of the annoyance which they uselessly caused him to experience.

On my return to Europe, I have, under the same impression, held the same language. I have declared that it was time to put a stop to the combined effects of chagrin and of climate; that it was necessary to reduce the cautions used in guarding the illustrious prisoner to what was strictly indispensable, and to banish from the *restrictions* that which was oppressive and insulting. It was in this spirit that my letter to the Empress Maria Louisa was conceived, in which, while pressing her to repair to the Congress of Aix-la Chapelle, I told her, *that the punishment of the Emperor might still last a long time, and that there was still time to save him!*

Whatever be the force of the expressions which I made use of in that letter, my thorough conviction then was as it is now, that if the unworthy treatment which was heaped upon the Emperor had ceased, that he still would have survived for many years.

2. The Money.—The first care of the English Government, when it had fixed upon St. Helena as the prison of the Emperor, had been to possess themselves of his pecuniary resources. The order given for this purpose was executed on board the *Bellerophon*, by officers, who themselves blushed at it. All they seized was a casket, containing four thousand Napoleons; but they left him jewels of great value; amongst others the necklace of Queen Hortense, estimated at more than 200,000 francs. Thanks to this feeling of shame in the English officers, we were able besides to conceal from their search a considerable sum in gold, which the Emperor had divided amongst us.

I do not think that the existence in our hands of some pecuniary resources did really disquiet Sir Hudson Lowe; and when I was spoken to about a sum of 240,000 francs, an amount which was not one half of what we possessed, I did not attach the least importance to it. That which the English Government was anxious to know, was not the contents of the casket of Longwood, but the treasure in Europe, which they supposed to be immense, and it was only by the opening of the Emperor's will that they learned both the amount and the name of the trustees.

I never either said, or gave it to be understood, that funds had arrived to us at St. Helena, because none did actually arrive to us. I never pointed out the Prince Eugene as having lodged with him funds of the Emperor, because, in fact, the Prince could not have them. I never said that the house of Andrew, Street, and Parker, were empowered by him to give us aid, because that house had no other funds at our disposal except those belonging to M. de Las Cases—4,000 Louis; a detail officially known, ever since 1819, by Sir Hudson Lowe, who remitted to us, as often as they came to his hands, drafts upon that house.

I will repeat, that the famous quadruples, which were supposed to have been sent to Longwood by Prince Eugene, through the house before mentioned, were the proceeds of the negociation at Rochefort of a bill of exchange, when the Emperor arrived there, reckoning upon getting to America; that these quadruples were then divided between Messrs. Bertrand, Montholon, Rovigo, Lallemand, Las Cases, and myself, in order to preserve them the more easily. I will also say, that a pretty large number of these pieces were put by us into circulation upon our arrival at St. Helena. It is than evident that Sir Hudson entirely deceived himself when he wrote what he has advanced upon this subject.

3. Escape.—I have already made known, in my first letter, the reasons why the Emperor would not quit St. Helena by stealth. He saw that his misfortune occupied the attention of all Europe; he believed that his generosity, in the periods of his victories, still lived in the recollection of some Sovereigns; he calculated as probable the fall of the English Ministry, to which alone he attributed his fate; he even fixed upon an epoch for his return, which the instinct of his enemies knew how to divine and to prevent. It does not belong to my subject to examine whether giving him his death was or was not a political measure of great advantage to England, if Mr. Canning, or his successors, would have answered to the hopes of the illustrious prisoner. It is enough for me to establish what I have always said, that he did not wish to make his escape. That results evidently from the absence of every kind of attempt of that nature during five years.

The means of doing so were, nevertheless, numerous:—Suppose, that in this chain of guards, who surrounded Longwood, or sailed around the Island, there had been but even one alone touched by his misfortune, or accessible to corruption. That which an illustrious English General had executed with as much address as boldness, to save the life of a follower of Napoleon, will it not be believed that there could be others found willing to do for the Prince himself? Are there wanting in that great country chivalrous imaginations, and noble hearts? Numbers of projects were communicated to us, certainly; they were not all chimerical, and it is singular enough, that the reports from St. Helena only do honour to my imagination, by ascribing to it the ridiculous plan of carrying off Napoleon in dirty linen.

All, therefore, that, has been credited to my account upon this subject, has, I believe, no further need of contradiction. I shall only add this argument; although even I had stated the restrictions to be useless, if they had no other object than to make sure of the captive, there always were means of escaping, had there been ten times, nay a hundred times more obstacles; had I said this, I should merely have been repeating what the Emperor himself had written in his answer to Lord Bathurst. The Prince thus expresses himself, "Prisoners shut up in towers, chained and manacled, have found means to escape. In every situation that living men may be placed, they have always certain chances, more or less numerous, for the recovery of their liberty. Look for any place in which you can shut a man up without his having any chance of escape without his having one in a thousand? You will find none but his bier!"

RECAPITULATION.

All the pretended *informations* and *communications* with which Sir Walter Scott reproaches me are reduced to conversations of as little importance as effect; and when it is recollected how very difficult it is to reproduce, with fidelity, the words of a conversation in a foreign tongue—when, in like manner, it is recollected what an interest the English Government might then have to prepare itself, or, since, to create for itself means of clothing with some appearance of necessity the atrocious persecutions of which Napoleon was the object—it will doubtless appear astonishing that the correspondence cited by Sir Walter Scott, and extracted from sixteen quarto volumes of letters, is limited to the repetition of allegations, for the most part so puerile that I might avow them this day, without fear of being accused of having failed in any feeling or in any duty.

I will repeat that the English Ministerial agents acted in that way that imposed upon them the necessity of legitimatizing the attacks of Sir Hudson Lowe; and that, if their imputations were not refuted by the very documents themselves in which they are recorded, they would be, in the eyes of every honest man, by the conduct which I have pursued before and after my pretended *communications*—by the unworthy treatment which it has drawn upon me—and, above all, by the silence which the Ministers observed in that respect, at a period when they would have been a great assistance to them, I mean in 1819, during the warm discussion which the petition I presented against them caused in Parliament.

Whether it be from party spirit, from personal interest, or from national shame, that Sir Walter Scott may have embraced the cause of the executioners of Napoleon, I leave to be inquired into by persons who take an interest in the private considerations of this writer.

If he is to be believed on his word, it would be false that he had received Ministeral *encouragement*, either for the ignominious libel of 1815, in which he calumniates a great nation, or for the injurious romance of 1827, in which he insults the ashes of a great man. Every day we see young imaginations rashly undertaking to plead bad causes; but when, at the period of experience and circumspection, a writer employs his talent to outrage misfortune—when he consents to become the defender of established crimes—it is in vain that he may flatter himself to persuade the world that he has laboured solely for glory.

This veracious historian pretends not to have fixed upon me by choice, but only to have found me accidentally in his way. He was, as he says, entirely disposed to communicate to me his authorities in private, if I had made the demand conformably to the rules of politeness: Was it then that the blow he had aimed at me was not already struck? It was before the publication of his book that he ought, as a conscientious historian, to have questioned respecting those documents which appeared to accuse me. The feigned and tardy condescension which he now announces, is, in fact, but mean derision. Of what consequence is it to a man, who has been struck behind his back, that the poniard, whose dangerous stab he has felt, is showed to him.

My accuser pretends, that it is upon me the *onus probandi* should lie; that I am the person who should bring forward proofs. I am not a lawyer, but I know that the codes of law of every nation. and universal reason, which has gone before all laws, have established as a principle, that it is not possible to prove a *negative*. It is for the accuser to prove what he advances, and without that there would be no security for any one. If all the reproaches uttered against me could afford an opportunity for a refutation as positive as that which results from the comparison of dates, to repel from me the odium of of having contributed in 1818, to the violations of 1816; and that which, in like manner, results from the inspection of the registers of the Minister of War, against my pretended title of Aide du Camp of the Duke de Berry, I should esteem myself but too happy. But when I am accused of having spoken words which I never uttered, it is not possible for me to repel such accusations by similars proofs, I can only give them the most formal contradiction, which I do here with all the authority of my conscience. I hope, that between writers or Machiavelian agents, and a soldier, whose whole life speaks tolerably highly in his favour impartial men of every country will not hesitate an instant.

This contradiction shall be my last word. I neither wish, nor can I pretend, to contend in ingenuity with Sir Walter Scott. He can vary his accusion at his pleasure; I cannot vary my reply, for truth has but one language. It is free to him to draw afresh from the sixteen quarto volumes, which have been given to him to work through, and to consider himself exculpated in the eyes of history and of contemporaries, for having cited as grave *authentic authorities*, mutilated phrases, silly prattle, absurdities, and mystifications. I shall not succeed in making him admit that something more than all these was necessary, to authorize him to blacken in me a devoted servant of the great man, who knew all my actions, all my thoughts, and who heaped his benefi supon me three years before these pretended indiscretions, by the aid of which it was wished to destroy the opinion of my conduct

It is free to the Author of *Paul's Letters* to despise my resentment; but he will not remain the less disgraced in the opinion of all men of honour, who will not pardon him for having debased his talent in becoming the detractor of a generous nation, the shameless apologist of the atrocities of St. Helena, and the voluntary calumniator of a devotion, and a fidelity which are irreproachable.

There is an Appendix to the Work, containing the following letters:—

The letter of General Gourgand, on the subject of the calumnious imputations of Sir Walter Scott—Reflections of *Le Spectateure Militaire*—Letter of the Emperor—Letter of the Minister of War—A second Letter of ditto—Restrictions of the 9th October, 1816, at St. Helena—Letter of General Gourgand to the Empress Maria Louisa—Instructions given by the Emperor, July 14, 1815—Letter of General Gourgand to Lord Sidmouth—Proces Verbal of the Police Magistrate at Hamburgh—Answer of the Emperor on the subject of Treasures—Petition of General Gourgand's Mother—Letter of Counts Bertrand and Montholon.

Miscellanea.

New Forms of Speech.—The Newspapers have greatly contributed to enrich the English language. we shall shortly have, thanks to the Gentlemen of the Press, a pretty, delicate, idomatic turn of speech for all the principal affairs of life. Thus, a *widow* is a "fair relict;" a young woman making her *debut* at a police-office is "an interesting female, "if she should happen to be in the family way, she is in that candition "as ladies wish to be who love their lords;" should the *debutant* be a postitute, she is an "unfortunate female," or a "lady of easy virtue," or a "devotee of the Cyprian goddess." Formerly a criminal used to be *hanged*, but now he is "launched into eternity." Aman was sometimes drowned in old times, but this never occurs now; he may, indeed, be "immersed in the liquid element till the fire of life is extinguished." When a man fell down in a *fit*, a surgeon used to be sent for; but now "medical aid is said to be in immediate:" should he *die* before the surgeon comes, "the vital spark had fled." In the time of our plain spoken ancestors horses and cattle were sometimes *killed* by lightning; but, *on a change tout cela*, they are now "struck by the electric fluid." Again, a ship used to be *launched*, but there is nothing of the kind now. We are losing all our amusements," as *Crockery* has it. The ship now "glides majestically into her native element," in which *native* element, by the way, she never was before. In old-fashioned times, bridegrooms and brides used to be married: we are really quite ashamed to say, that there is no such thing as marriage now; the bride is "led to the Hymeneal alter." The wedding guests sometimes danced in the evening, but now no one dances; there is no such thing; we trip it lightly on the light fantastic toe."

ENIGMA.

There is a word of plural number
Foe to peace and tranquil slumber.
Now, any word you choose to take,
By adding *s*, you plural make;
But if you add an *s* to this,
Strange is the metamorphosis—
Plural is plural then no more,
And sweet what bitter was before!

SOLUTION.

Though bitter *cares* soft slumbers seldom meet,
Still, by some loved *caress*, they're rendered sweet.

X. Y

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